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EDITED BY
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I—ANCIENT HOME OF THE ARYANS AND THEIR MIGRATION TO INDIA

By ATUL CHANDRA GANGULY

During the latter half of the last century the philologists inferred from philological and geographical reasons derived from the traditions preserved in the Avesta that the first ancestors of the Indians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, and other European races speaking Aryan Languages were living together within the same enclosures, that the home of the Indo Germanic race is to be sought in the Central Highlands of Asia, and that after their invasion of India some three or four thousand years before Christ, one section of the race passed to Persia and the others directly from their original home went to Europe, and lastly that the ancient language of the Aryan conquerors of India was the oldest branch of that primal stock which in other regions and ages developed distinctive perfections in the utterance of Plato, of Virgil or of Shakespeare. The protest against the central Asian hypothesis was first raised by the modern geological archaeological and anthropological investigators. The first among the causes which have led to this protest is the discovery that the present races of Europe speaking Aryan languages have been inhabiting it since the beginning of the neo lithic period whose age according to M Morlot and others, may be from 8000 to 10 000 years. Their second objection is that those who now speak Aryan languages do not belong to one race, but to several. In the third place they hold that the most ancient records of any actual events which we possess are no longer the slabs with cuneiform writing disinterred from Babylonian mounds but the immeasurably older memorials of successful hunts, preserved

in the caverns of the Dordogoe, which were inscribed by the contemporaries of the mammoth on the bones and tusks of extinct animals, compared with which the records on Babylonian tablets, or in Egyptian tombs, much more the traditions preserved in the Avesta, are altogether modern. Last, they assert that in no part of Europe has it been proved that there was interruption of continuity between the ages of stone and metal, and there is no evidence whatever to show that the present inhabitants of Europe are not descended from the people of the neo-lithic age, whose civilisation was of a very rudimentary character, and these conclusions, they say, which are now generally accepted by archaeologists, are fatal to the old theory that the Aryans were a comparatively civilised people, who invaded Europe from the East bringing with them bronze weapons which enabled them to subdue the aboriginal inhabitants of Europe. These discoveries have at once been followed by the abandonment of the Asiatic hypothesis by many eminent scholars who now advocate the European hypothesis.

Now, although many eminent scholars are in general agreement regarding these points, the inferences which they have drawn from the results of their investigations are so very conflicting that Dr. Smith has been led to write, 'The question of the original seat of the Aryan stock, one branch of which entered India, has given rise to many theories, which agree only in not being proved' (p. 26, The Oxford Students History of India 8th Edit.) Thus Topinard, a distinguished follower of Broca, remarks that it has been proved that the anthropological types in Europe have been continuous, and if the Aryans came from Asia they can have brought with them nothing but their language, their civilisation, and a knowledge of metals. Their blood has disappeared. The objection to this hypothesis has been

brought by others on the ground that there is no archaeological evidence for any such intrusive race. According to them one of the four European types, which may be traced continuously in occupation of their present seats to the neo lithic period, must represent the primitive Aryan stock. But the question can not be considered as determined, the French and German scholars being ranged in opposite camps. German scholars, notably Pesche, Penka, Hebu, and Lindenschmit, have contended that the physical type of the primitive Aryans was that of the North Germans—a tall, fair, blue eyed dolichocephalic race. French writers, on the other hand, such as Chavee, De Mortillet, and Ujfalvy, have maintained that the primitive Aryans were brachycephalic, and that the true Aryan type is represented by the Gauls' (p 226, *Origin of the Aryans*, Taylor). On the other hand, Prof William Ripley, the author of '*The Races of Europe*', observes, 'The European races as a whole, show signs of a secondary or derived origin, certain characteristics, especially the texture of the hair, lead us to class them as intermediate between the extreme primary types of the Asiatic and the negro races respectively' (p 457). He concludes that after the partial occupation of Western Europe by a dolichocephalic Africanoid type in the stone age, an invasion by 'a broad headed race of decidedly Asiatic affinities took place. This intrusive element, he shows, is represented to day by the Alpine type of Central Europe.'

In a word, although the existence of an Aryan race in Europe in early Neo lithic age is established, and, therefore, the theory of Aryan migrations from an Asiatic home in later post Glacial times is untenable, it does not prove that the Aryan race is autochthonous in Europe and the question of its original home cannot therefore be regarded as finally settled. The results of the recent investigations by Prof Arthur Keith that savagery has throughout been

co-existent with civilisation and that man has the human standard in size of brain by the commencement of the Pliocene period, have complicated the matter very much, and the problem has become all the more complex and difficult, because hitherto the investigations along this line have been carried on on the belief that savagery is civilisation in embryo and that a period of not more than some 80,000 years had elapsed since humanity was represented by a forest ape. When we know that even the higher humanity is at least 400,000 years old, and that the supposed identity of prehistory among savage races is as remote from the truth as the notion that the earth is flat, we can no longer accept primitive implements of savagery as proof positive of the state of civilisation at their supposed epoch, because the implements of 'primitive' culture are much more durable than any monument that civilised man is likely to leave behind him. Celts and arrow heads may survive their markers for hundreds of thousands of years, but it would be difficult to name a single article of modern manufacture which could long withstand the vicissitudes of flood and fire. If then the earth was really inhabited, as for example during Pliocene Age, by beings of higher mentality than any extant savage, the mere absence of material relics would not warrant the inference that they were uncivilised. Even the archaeological investigations have shown the probability of the overlapping of the ages of bronze and stone. The tombs which contain bronze weapons of archaic forms not infrequently contain stone weapons as well (p 128, Origin of the Aryans, Taylor).

Some scholars lay too much stress on the results derived from a study of the science of linguistic palaeontology. They have tried to show that the undivided Aryans were a neo lithic people, in the pastoral rather than the agricultural stage, and were herdsmen rather than shepherds, simply because a large

number of words common to every branch of Aryan speech refer to the cow, the terms relating to agriculture, weapons, metals, and religion having as a rule, a more limited range. How fruitless are such attempts, and how extremely shadowy are their arguments and conclusions will be evident from a careful study of the Rgveda which has been written by the Aryans immediately after their separation from the original stock recording the events which soon followed their separation, which, according to these scholars, is a production of a childlike brain. Now the fact which needs recognition is that every kind of evidence must be considered on its true merits, but instead of that we twist and distort it so as to fit it into a preordained scheme. In order that we may discover the true history of so remote a period as the expansion of the Aryans, all the apparently conflicting evidences which are beyond the shadow of a doubt are to be collected and examined on their true merits and co-ordinated and harmonised into one whole in the light of some authentic written record which will be able to explain all these conflicting evidences. Unless this is done, no conclusion can really be reliable and there will be room always for difference of opinion regarding many points.

The study of ancient monuments writes Dr Das, the author of 'Rgvedic India,' 'undoubtedly furnishes more or less reliable data for the construction of ancient history, but ancient records either in stones or papyrus or by men committed to memory and handed down from generation to generation without the loss of even a single syllable, if such really exist would without doubt be a better and surer source of reliable history. The ancient Egyptians had their records in hieroglyphic writing as found on the famous Rosetta stone, and on walls and monuments, and in papyrus scrolls, inscribed in the hieratic character, which was a much modified curvilinear form of hieroglyphic simplified in the interest

of rapid writing' These records have furnished antiquarians with abundant materials for writing a correct history of ancient Egypt In Babylonia and Assyria, the records were inscribed either on stones or clay bricks that were afterwards baked These brick tablets which once formed the library of the Assyrian King Asshurbanipal at Nineveh have been found in large numbers, and carefully assortcd and interpreted by Assyriologists They have furnished reliable materials for writing a succinct history of ancient Mesopotamia" (pp 45) But the Egyptian records in hieroglyphic writing and the Babylonian brick tablets may take us back for seven or eight thousand years at the outside, and will not, therefore, help us at all in examining, co ordinating and harmonizing the conflicting results drawn from the evidences supplied by the sciences of Archaeology, Geology and Anthropology, compared with which these written records are altogether modern For this purpose immeasurably older written memorials are needed, and such authentic (and immeasurably older) written records are as we shall show presently, supplied by the so called hymns of the Vedas, especially the Rgveda

"In India", as has been observed by Dr Das, 'no records either on stones clay bricks, or papyrus of the same age as the Egyptian and Mesopotamian records, have anywhere been discovered But the most ancient record of the Indo Aryan culture is to be found in the sacred Scripture, called the Rgveda Samhita The hymns, however, were not committed to writing on papyrus, palm leaves, or baked clay bricks, but to human memory carefully cultivated for the purpose, and were handed down from generation to generation without the loss of even a single word or syllable The ancient Indo Aryans probably thought this to be the surer and better method of preserving them from perishing in a world where everything either stone, brick or papyrus

perishes, excepting the human mind and soul. And herein probably lies the fundamental difference unfortunately overlooked by the European scholars, between the spirits of pure Aryan and pure Semitic or Turanian civilisation. This intuition on the part of the ancient Indo-Aryas, of the superiority of mind and spirit over matter very probably accounts for the absence of any material proofs of their antiquity, which can directly appeal to an ordinary observer or antiquarian. The proofs they have left are altogether of a different kind, which can only be correctly read by those who are endowed with a far greater amount of patience, diligence, perseverance, and capacity for taking pains than is required to deciphering a clay tablet or a stone slab, and in fixing the age of a broken statue, or a stone monument. It is because these proofs do not appeal to the senses that they have not hitherto received that amount of attention which they eminently deserve. Even those who, by dint of their wonderful diligence and perseverance were able to master it, could not always get at the real spirit underlying the hymns, probably through bias, prejudice and preconceived ideas, with which they started their study and enquiry. These have, in many instances, blinded them to the real import of passages which, read in the light of modern scientific knowledge in the domains of Geology, Archaeology and Ethnology, could have put them on the right track, and led them to the discovery of great historical truths' (pp 5, 6, Ibid).

The perusal of the first few chapters only of the work of Dr Das will show how immeasurably old are the memorials preserved by the Vedic Rsis in their sacred verses known as the Rks in which have been preserved the records of an age when there was a different distribution of land and water. Subsequently we shall show that all the evidences point to a period of time, which most undoubtedly

be placed, geologically speaking, before the close of the Pleistocene era. We shall now confine ourselves to the task of examining what the Vedas, especially the Rgveda, have to say regarding the 'Ancient home' of the Aryans, and examine them and bring into their proper relations the apparently conflicting results arrived at by the archaeological, geological and anthropological investigators in the light of these records.

Now we cannot pass on to our task without noticing a recent work on Rgvedic India published by the Calcutta University, from which we have already quoted. The subject matter of the book is that the original cradle of the Aryans was the Punjab (i.e. Sapta Sindhava, as it used to be called in Rgvedic times), which included Kashmire on the north and Gandbara on the west. In Rgvedic times the southern boundary, according to the learned author, was the Kanyakuta sea and the eastern boundary the Eastern sea covering the Gangetic trough. The author has tried to show that 'the Aryans were autochthonous in the Punjab, or at any rate had been living in the country from time immemorial,' and that their immigration, therefore, from central Asia, Northern Europe, or the Arctic region, is very improbable. He has given further shock to the western scholars by requesting them to carry the development of human civilisation in India back to hundreds of millenniums. He has arrived at his result from his own novel interpretation of certain references in the Rgveda which, according to him, can only be understood in the light of the results of modern geological investigations. Although there is some definite suggestion that the southern part of the Rajasthan desert was a very shallow sea in ancient times there is absolutely nothing in historical tradition to support the conditions conjectured by Dr Abinash Chandra Das (msp at p 90), and the whole of tradition negatives them.

The most precious legacy which Dr Das has handed up to us is, however, the line of research he has adopted in his book, which, if properly worked out, will yield valuable historical truths. He has inaugurated the method of finding out historical truths from the Veda read in the light thrown by the results of modern geological investigations, although here he has received some valuable hints from Mr Pavgee's works, 'Aryavartic Home' and 'Vedic Fathers of Geology'. He has even adopted some of the interpretations of the Vedic hymns offered by Mr Pavgee.

We shall now see how Dr Das has summed up his arguments from internal references in the Rgveda, and then examine them critically to see how far these go to prove that the Aryans were autochthonous in the Punjab, the oldest life producing region in India, and that they did not settle there as colonists from any other country. The author has summed up his arguments thus— (1) There were four seas round about Sapta Sindhu, a fact which is confirmed by geological evidences, (2) the region was peopled by the Aryans from time immemorial, and they came to regard it as their original home,—none of the Sanskrit books contain any reference to the foreign origin of the Aryans, (3) the region between the Indus and Sarasvati was regarded as the god fashioned land, the land in which the Aryans were born again and again, and it is significant as pointing to the belief of the ancient Aryans that they were autochthonous in Sapta Sindhu, (4) the region of Hima, which was as old as that of the Sarasvati, was situated high up in the Himalaya, probably in Kashmir, and was the country where Daksha Prajapati and Manu lived, (5) Indra was one of the oldest gods of the Aryans, to whom were ascribed the volcanic actions resulting in the tossing up of mountains, the depression of high lands and carrying out of paths for the Indus in other rivers, which carry us back to the beginning of

human life on this globe', (6) it was in Sapt Sindhu that the first great exploits of Indra viz., the killing of Vrtra, was performed, (7) the total absence of the mention of deluge in the Rgveda proves the period of the composition of the hymns to be anterior to that event', (8) the soma sacrifice was the oldest sacrifice among the Aryans, and the genuine Soma plant grew nowhere else excepting the Himalayas, and (9) fire was first kindled in the region of the Sarasvati. All these evidences, says the author, 'unmistakably point to the vast antiquity of the Rgveda and of Sapt Sindhu, and go to prove that the Aryans were autochthonous in the Punjab.'

Although there were in ancient Rgvedic times, four seas, as we shall show later on, round about the region known to the ancient Aryans as Aryavart, he has not produced sufficient evidences to prove conclusively that there were four seas round about the region of Sapt Sindhu. The mere mention of four seas in Rks, I\ 336 and X 472 does not establish his theory that the four seas mentioned in the Rgveda were respectively the large Asiatic Mediterranean sea extending from the province of Balkh to the heart of Siberia and from the confines of Mongolia to the Black sea, on the north the Eastern sea covering the Gangetic trough on the east, the Rajputana sea on the South and the Arabian sea on the west. Moreover the existence of the four seas round about the region in which the Aryans lived does not prove that the Aryans were autochthonous in the country, and that they did not settle there as colonists from any other land, it can only point to the period of time when those Aryans lived in that region.

While examining his next point of argument we shall try to establish our theory that the Indo Aryans were colonists from a country the mention of whose name has distinctly been made in the Rgveda and that it contains

distinct reminiscences of the life of the Aryans in that country His next point of argument is that none of the old Sanskrit books contain any definite reference or allusion to the foreign origin of the ancient Indo Aryans, because, the author argues, the region had been inhabited by them from time immemorial and they came to regard Supta Sindhu as their original cradle Here Dr Das, to support his view, has cited the authority of the eminent Sanskrit scholar Muir, as if Muir cannot err This statement of Dr Das and others goes direct against everything of which we find mention in our oldest books This he has supported by the argument that as the Aryans regarded Brahmaratha as the Deva created land, the land in which the Aryans were born again and again, it is significant as pointing to the belief of the ancient Aryans that they were not colonists from any other country There is definite mention of the Ancient Home or dwelling place of the Aryans in the Rgveda Thus in Rk. I 30 9, we find mention of 'pratnasya okasah, which undoubtedly means 'Ancient Home (puratanasya oivasasthanasya, Sāyana and Rāmānatha) Sāyana has also pointed, following no doubt the footsteps of the traditional school, that this 'pratnasya okasah refers to Svarga, the Home of the Devas "Amu pratnasya okasya huve tuvi pratum naram yam te pūrvam pitṛi huve Translated this would mean, 'My father sang before in praise of you who are the protector and lord of the 'Ancient Home now I also do the same' This 'Ancient Home was the abode of the Devas, and the original abode of the composer of the Rgvedic hymns Hence it follows that Svarga (Dyau or III) is our original abode This statement is supported by the Rk. I 164, 33, in which definite mention has been made that 'Dyau is our fatherland (pitṛi), our birth place (janitṛi) and our original birthplace (nabhi=utpattisthānam, Sāyana Vide his comments on Rk. I, 10 4)'.

II A SATRAF COIN

BY SHIVAN LAL MEHR

INTRODUCTION

The coin was found in a small village in the Vajapur Taluka of the Baroda State. The find place is quite near Ahmedabad.

The coin no doubt belongs to some one of the Kshatrapa rulers of Malwa—Kathiswar, as the bust of the prince on the obverse with the date, though rubbed out, and a Stupa like emblem with a wavy line below and the crescent at the top on the reverse, clearly point out. The face, head dress, and the long hair of the King resemble those found on the Kshatrapa coins found and identified before.

The front portion of the King's bust appears to have been broken, and the legend on the obverse and a portion of it on the reverse have been rubbed out of existence on account of its brisk circulation.

PALAEOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The Script of the legend is Brahmi, and most of the letters on the reverse can be read with ease. They are —

"(क) (अ) प स र द स (ह) पु ष स रा शो (म) (हा) (क्ष) (अ)"

Now, excepting seven letters the rest are clear. The first two and the last four have been guessed from what has been spared to us of the original letters from the ravages of time. The lower portion of the letters affords us the greatest help in surmising what particular letters there were in those places. But there is some difficulty in deciphering the third and the fourth letters from the last. Any casual observer may hurriedly combine them with the lower curve

of the following (क), and jump to the conclusion that there are no such letters as (म) (हा), but it is only one word, viz., (क). But when the letters are carefully examined, it would appear that all those three letters are disjoined. Between the lower point on the right side of the fourth letter, and the remaining curves of (हा) and (क) there is some space which clearly indicates that they are all separate letters. Thus it can be safely assumed that the last four letters are (म) (हा) (क) (अ). But there is one letter left which requires some attention. It is the eighth letter from the beginning, viz., (ए). At the first sight this appears to be न, and people can hastily conclude that the coin belongs to the 'son of Rudrasena'. But on a critical examination of the letter, it becomes evident that the curve at the end of the letter is on the right side, like ए, and is not rounded on the left side which is usually found in the न of those times (Cf 'The Palaeography of India' by R. B. Gaunshanker Ojha, plate X). By comparing even the same letter, i. e., (ए), with those found in the inscriptions of various Kshatrapa kings, both earlier and later, it becomes quite clear that a slight curve on the right side was an essential feature of ए, and that on the left side a sure accompaniment of न (e.g. in Rudradama's Girnar Inscription shapes of न and ए and in later Kshatrapas also). Even by comparing this letter with न found in the names of various princes bearing the designation of Rudrasena, we find that it does not resemble them, and hence we are naturally forced to read it as ए. Thus it is clear that the coin belongs not to the 'son of Rudrasena', but to that of Rudrasinha.

Coming to the general nature of the letters, we find that they do not possess any of the characteristics of those found on the coins of the earlier Kshatrapas. That archaic tendency of letters is missing too. The figure of the Chaitya

which was made of round curves in the earlier coins does not appear in the coin under discussion. In it the Chaitya has been represented merely as a triangle and the moon by a very small line. This too points out that the coin belongs to some later Kṣatrapa.

The letters are proportionate, clear and well-embossed.

IDENTIFICATION

Now, it remains to be determined as to which prince this coin belongs. There were three famous Kṣatrapa Kings, each of whom had some Rudrasimha for his father—

(1) Rudra Sena I, son of Rudra Simha I.
A. D. 199—222

(2) Dama Sena, son of Rudra Simha I.
A. D. 223—236

(3) Vasodaman II, son of Rudra Simha II
A. D. 317—332

(1) Let us compare the coins of Rudra Sena I (Rapson's Catalogue, plate XII) with the coin under discussion. The characters of Rudra Sena's coins, though Brāhmī in script, are more archaic. The crescent and the chaitya are more regularly circular. Moreover the face of Rudra Sena does not resemble that of the prince of our coin.

(2) Dama Sena's coin also does not resemble the present coin, and the reasons are mostly the same as mentioned above.

(3) The coins of Vasodaman II betray many similarities. The letters resemble, the stamping devices correspond, and even the two faces betray similar facial characteristics, and I first had come to the conclusion that the present coin belonged to Rudra Simha II's son, Vasodaman II. But later on I found that I was mistaken, and the error had resulted from my incorrect reading of the first four letters. When

after careful consideration I discovered my mistake and came to believe in the present reading. I found it difficult to attribute this coin to Yasodaman II, who was never a Mahakshatrapa while the present coin was issued by a prince who appears to have been a Mahakshatrapa.

Who was this king who resembled Yasodaman so much and whose coin also resembled those of Yasodaman? The only difference between them was that the former appears to have been styled Malakshatrapa while the latter was designated merely as Kshatrapa. We hear of one prince, named Svami Rudradaman II who came immediately after Yasodaman II, and was the first Mahakshatrapa since the time of Bhartridaman. His reign, according to Rapson, "must fall somewhere in the period between the years 327 A.D. and 358 A.D." Unluckily no coin or inscription belonging to this prince has been brought to light, with which the present coin can be compared. But the fact that Svami Rudradaman II came soon after Yasodaman II comes to our help in establishing the identity of the prince of the coin under consideration.

A coin which greatly resembles those of Yasodaman II must be of a prince who might have flourished about his time, and there is no harm if a conjecture be hazarded that Svami Rudradaman II was the prince who issued this coin, and if this conjecture is believed the difficulty about his parentage is removed and a fresh light is thrown on his domestic relations revealing him to be a son of Rudra Simha II and a brother of Yasodaman II.

SVAMI RUDRA DAMAN

After the troublous times were over and Kshatrapas Rudra Simha II and Yasodaman II restored peace and order in their kingdom Svami Rudradaman, presumably a son

of Rudra Simha II came to the throne and augmented the limits of his territories and assumed the title of Mahākṣatrapa

Svāmi Rudradaman II appears to have possessed long hair, big ear lobes and prominent moustaches. His eyes were bright his forehead projecting and his nose not unfairly small. From his face he appears to be stout, with a character easily swayed by emotions. Though no vigorousness shines out from his face, yet it reflects some of the sterling qualities of his race—humorous disposition, bravery, and good nature.

GENERAL REMARKS

There is a general belief that soon after Mahākṣatrapa Bhūrtḍaman, the Satraps had to face some foreign invasion, and in some of their remote provinces and chiefly Gujarat, their authority was weakened. But no convincing evidences are produced for this theory. Only because two of the princes of the new family did not use the title of Mahākṣatrapa, Rapson and others have thrown out the conjecture that they were attacked by foreign invaders and that their authority was not recognised in distant provinces. Troubles there might have been at that time for it is very natural that when one family supplants another, it is not usually by persuasion, but by the force of arms. The two Satraps of the new line viz., Rudrasimha II and Yasodaman II were engrossed in the consolidation of their power and as a strong opposition was offered to them they did not feel themselves confident to assume the supreme title of Mahākṣatrapa and were content to be called mere Kṣatrapas. After them, when Svāmi Rudradaman II took the reins of government in his hands, the opposition was crushed and the position of the new family became secure, and Svāmi Rudradaman took the title of Mahākṣatrapa. Thus we find that the idea of a struggle between two sections of the

same family, followed by the necessary commotion in the country, is more probable, and quite in accordance with numismatic evidences.

III. AN ESTIMATE OF THE CIVILISATION OF THE VĀNARAS AS DEPICTED IN THE RĀMAYANA.

By MANMATHA NATH ROY.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following paper from the pen of Mr. Manmatha Nath Roy, M.A., is an interesting contribution on the study of an aspect of the cultural history of ancient India. The paper is based on the Rāmāyana and deals with the civilisation of Vānaras, whom the writer identifies against the views of many with the Vratya Aryas rather than Dravidas or aborigines. His second paper, to be published in the following pages shortly, is a similar attempt based on similar data to treat the history of the Rakshasas. It is needless to add that no study of ancient Indian culture can claim to be complete unless it takes note of the different elements of Indian People. The writer has been laboriously working as a Research Scholar for over two years in the Research Library, attached to the Govt Sanskrit College, Sarasvati Bhavana, Benares. He has prepared a complete descriptive Index, almost cyclopaedic in its range and thoroughness, with a synoptic analysis of the contents, of the Rāmāyana, arranging all the information available in the book under certain leading words. He has been doing the same work with all the Mahāpurāṇas and Upapurāṇas. It is an arduous task, taxing the patience and energy of a diligent worker, but when completed, as I hope it will be within a couple of years more, it

will mark a brilliant achievement in the field of Indian Scholarship I can only hope that the work will be carried through The paper on the "Vānaras" just published is a specimen of the Rāmāyanic Studies

Sanskrit College,

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* * *

The word civilisation is a relative term, and as such it does not stand by itself On the other hand it is closely connected with many things that vitally affect the well being of a certain people Again, it is never static in sense, it does not denote a *status quo*, it never signifies complete and absolute rest On the other hand, it is dynamic by nature, it is replete with the thrill of life, it connotes continuous motion of a certain people from one stage to another in a vain struggle to reach the ideal, the outlines of which, though vague and hazy ultimately seek to elevate the individual self through the well being of all the members

And it is this goal towards which each and every society, however crude moves slowly, and it is the consciousness of this goal, however dim it may be and however vague its ultimate realisation, that together with the reminiscences of a brilliant past, give an external binding to the members of that society, which goes by the name of social organisation In a savage society nobody respects the rights of his neighbour There might be right But as it advances through the process of evolution, the idea slowly dawns in the mind of some its members who try to communicate it to the slowly understanding, dumb masses These men are known to history as the pioneers of civilisation Thus civilisation may be defined as the process by which each and every member of a particular society tries to elevate his individual self with the active help and co-operation of his neighbours Then, as it advances, it comes to include the whole humanity, for the term is never static in sense

If it is so, then why should the subject matter of the present paper make men laugh in their sleeves? For were not the Vānaras of the Rāmāyana as good breathing and feeling beings as we are? Had they not a glorious past to boast of? Had they not a peculiar social organisation of their own, and a peculiar culture which was all their own? It is just possible that their civilisation may be found wanting in certain respects when compared to those of the Aryas of the Madhya Desa and the Rākṣasas of Lankā, yet there could be no denial of the fact that it was a civilisation—grand in its simplicity !

At the outset it must be told that Valmiki, the reputed author of the Rāmāyana, tried to present these Vānaras as semi-divine beings, who had graced this vile earth with the sole object of helping Rama to bring about the destruction of Ravana and his despicable accomplices who had for a very long time been terrorising over the innocent Rās and Muniis, who acted as the standard bearers of the civilisation of the Aryans in the distant and till then unexplored regions of Dakunipattha. We are told that "when Viṣṇu had taken his birth as a son of Daśaratha, Brahman asked the assembled Devas to produce Vānara children on the leading and reputed Apsarās, Gindharis, Laka and Naga girls, she bears (सूक्ष्म), Vidyādharis and kinnaris, and on the foremost of the Vānara ladies, so that they might give adequate help to this well-wisher Viṣṇu. In this connection these Vānaras are said to have been strong, assuming forms at will, proficient in performing miracles, brave swift like Viṣṇu, indestructible, resourceful, possessing divine forms and knowing the use of all weapons like the nectar consuming gods (I 17 1-6)*

* Unless otherwise mentioned, the references are to the Rāmāyaṇa (Bombay Edition).

Then we are told how Brahman produced Jambavāna, the chief of the bears, from a yawn, and how in accordance with the expressed desire of Brahman, the Devas, the high-souled Rṣis, the Siddhas, the Vidyadhars, the Nāgas and the Cāranas—all proceeded to produce Vanara children. Of these we are told that Indra produced Vālin, Surya produced Sugrīva, Vṛhaspati Tārā, Kuvera Gandhamādāsa, Viśvakarma Nala, Agni Nila, the Aśvin twins Maṇḍa and Dvīda, Varuna produced Suṣena, Paryanya Śarava, Maruta Hanumān, and so on (1 17 7—17).

Further on we are told "that on this occasion full one Kror of Vanaras were produced by various agencies—Vanaras, who could assume forms and increase their strength at will and could move about without any restriction, approaching lions and tigers in the fields of strength and pride, well versed in the use of all arms, who fought with huge stones and hillocks tooth and nail, powerful enough to displace mountains, uproot steady trees, produce agitation in the bosom of the ocean, tear open the earth with their feet, swim across the seas, soar through the sky, hold (the flow of) water, capture the elephant roaming freely in the forests and bring down the winged beings by their cries" (1 17 24—29).

Enough has been said above in support of the fact that what Vālmīki really intended was to present these Vanaras as semi divine beings. But underneath this seeming finery and lippety there flashes forth, here and there, the crude flesh of the foul earthly being. And it may not be out of place to mention here that the aim of the present paper is to deal exactly with the kind of life led by the Vanaras of the Rāmāyaṇic Age. We are not out to day to study the physiognomy of these much—condemned creatures, nor will we try to give an accurate measurement of the length of their tails.

Though not belonging directly to the field of our present enquiry, I introduce the present topic simply because it would furnish an interesting reading. Again it is only common sense that prompts me to describe what our heroes exactly looked like, before proceeding to describe how they lived. In so doing I shall play the painter who with a few careless strokes of his brush produces a finished picture.

We are repeatedly told that the Vanaras were कामरूपिणः (I. 17, 18, IV. 19 10), that is, they could assume various forms at will, सुदृष्टः सम्पन्नवलग्नालिङः (IV. 26 4), having well set teeth and moustaches. रेतमहर्यर्हाः विरकुस्तरमेवाभाः (IV. 31 2 3) looking like elephants as big as mountains and clouds, they made the hair stand on the end. In another connection we are told—

नसदंप्रायुधा सर्वे दीरा चिह्नतदर्शनाः ।
सर्वे शार्दूलदंप्रायु दर्शनाः ॥
दशनागयलाः फेचित्वेचिह्नगुणेत्तरा ।
केचिद्वागसदस्य यमूयुस्तुत्यपर्चसः ॥

(IV 31 24—25)

The heroes having teeth and nails for their weapons presented a hideous appearance. All were furnished with teeth (sharp) like those of the tiger, hence terrific-looking. Some were in possession of the strength of ten elephants, some equalled a hundred elephants, while others were more than a match for a thousand !

Again in connection with the description of Sugriva's palace, we are told that it abounded with

देवगन्धर्वपुरुषै यानरे कामरूपिभिः ।
दिव्यमालाम्यरपर्देः श्रोभितां प्रियदर्शनै ॥

(IV. 33. 6)

noble looking Vānaras, all descended from the loins of Devas and Gandharvas, who could assume various forms at will, wearing unfading garlands and clothes. Then in connection with the general mobilisation of the Vānaras at the command of Sugrīva, we are informed that

ततो नरेन्द्रसंकाशैस्तीक्षणदंष्ट्रैमहावले ।
कृत्स्ना संछादिता भूमिरसंख्येः प्रवद्धमै ॥

(IV 39 10)

the whole surface of the earth was covered with numerous powerful and princely Vānaras furnished with sharp teeth

Again, in connection with the same we are told that the mobilisation order issued by Sugrīva was conveyed by Vānaras पततिज्ञोतिरस्तगा, who could soar through the aerial regions (IV 37 17). Then, of the Vānaras who mustered strong at the desire of Sugrīva in Kiskindhi we are told that these were

त इमे यद्युपिक्षान्तेर्वलभिर्मधिक्षमे ।
आगता चानरा धोरा दत्यदानघसनिभा ॥
रथातकर्मापदानाश्च यलगन्ते जितद्वामा ।
पराक्रमेषु चिर्याता व्यवसायेषु चोक्तमाः ॥
पृथिव्यम्बुचरा ॥

(IV. 40 3—5).

strong, vigorous and daring like the devil himself, powerful, untiring, valiant and patient that they had achieved numerous successes and could move about in water and on the dry land! Then, on the eve of the battle, while Śatrughna was introducing various Vānara chiefs to Ravana, he used a very significant word. In connection with the description he gave about the Vānara chief Sannidana, he said that

यस्मात् परम कृप चतुप्पल्लु न विद्यते ।
ध्रुतः सनाद्गौ नाम यस्तराणां पितामहः ॥

(VI. 27 18)

there stood Sannidam, the Nestor of the Vānaras, who excelled all other quadrupeds in personal beauty. In so saying he clearly included the Vānaras in the class of beings known as the four-footed ones.

In another connection these Vānaras have been described as तात्रवद्वतः हेमाभाः copper-faced and gold coloured (VI 42—14)

Lastly, more than once we are assured by the poet that these Vānaras had that delicate appendage attached to their body, which goes by the name of 'tail'. We are told for instance

सर्वे विहृतलांगूला सर्वे दंपूतलायुधाः ।
सर्वे विहृतचित्राङ्गाः सर्वे च विहृताननाः ॥

(VI 41 46)

Before the opening of the battle all the multi-coloured Vānaras stood ready for the contest with wry faces and ugly tails, having teeth and nails for their weapon.

Then the episode of setting fire to Hanumān's tail by the Rākṣasas is so well-known that it hardly needs any repetition (V 53).

In that connection says Kāvana

कपीनां किल लाहूलमिष्ट भवति भूषणम् ।

The tail is the highly prized and favourite appendage of the Vānaras. In another connection we are told that

नीरजौ राघ्वौ दृष्टा ननो चानत्यूथपा ।

सिंहनादं तदा नेदुर्लांगूलं दुषुबुश्च ते ॥

on finding the Rāghava brothers completely restored to health (by favour of Gālura), the Vānara chieftains expressed their joy by roaring aloud and shaking their tails !

At this place a word or two about this nature may not be wide of the mark. The outstanding characteristic in

their nature seems to have been चापल्यम् or flightiness. Rāma accuses Vālin of this drawback in his character (IX. 18. 5). Hanumān himself testifies to this weakness in the character of the Vānaras, when he speaks to the despondent Angada in this strain—

नित्यमस्थिरचित्ता हि कपयो हरिपुङ्गव ।
नाकार्यं विसहिष्यन्ति पुष्पदारं विना त्वया ॥

(VI. 54. 9)

O chief of the Vanaras, your kinsmen are naturally fickle-minded and when separated from their wives and children they may not tolerate with your commands Elsewhere Rāvana's spy, Suka, describes them as

प्रकृत्या कोपनासनीशु वानरा राहसाधिप ।

wrathful and rough by nature. Again Rāvana pays the the following compliments in the course of his conversation with Prabasta,

चपला द्युमिनोताऽध चलचित्ताऽध वानराः ।

(VI 57. 9)

the Vānaras are by nature, volatile, fickle-minded and unmethodical. But for this drawback in their nature, the Vānaras have been praised for wishing well of their masters (गुरुहिने स्थिता), obedient (निदेश्यर्तिनः IV. 40. 6), daring and persevering (परामर्शेषु द्यात्याता द्ययसायेषु द्योत्तमाः , IV 10. 1), swift (महाजयाः , IV. 37. 10), irresistible (दुर्प्रतहा), and powerful like the gods in the battlefield (युद्ध देयपराक्रमाः , VI. 25. 3).

Before closing this topic I should like to dilate a little on the size of the Vanaras. The poet, it must be noted, is silent on this point. O, generally he uses such epithets as मत्तानिष लक्ष्मिवान्, द्यवोद्यानिष गांगेयान्, रामान्, हेमवत्तानिष (VI. 25. 2), like mad elephants, like the banana trees of the Ganges regions and the Sal trees growing on the Himalayas,

महाशैलनिकाशकायाः (VI.27.48), huge like the mountains; उन्मत्त-
मातङ्गसन्निभा (VI. 27. 41), like mad elephants, महापदतसंकाशा
महाजीमूर्तनिस्वना : (VI. 27. 42), like huge mountains,
roaring aloud like the rumbling clouds , to indicate the size
of these Vānaras. But, I am afraid, the poet in his admira-
tion for these creatures, has lost all sense of proportion here.
He hardly states the fact. But light hints from other
quarters. The Vayu Purāna lays down the standard height
of almost all creatures and there we find the undermentioned
couplet :

अङ्गुलानां सहस्रन्तु चत्वारिंशांगुलं विना ।
एञ्चाशतं हयानांश्च उत्सेधः शास्त्रिनां समृतः ॥

(Vāyu 59. 12)

The standard height of the horse should be a thousand
finger-breadths less forty, and that of the Vānaras fifty
finger-breadths.

But I am inclined to think it was neither the one nor
the other. The one is highly inflated, while the other seeks to
depreciate the Vānaras of the Treta Age. Therefore in
accordance with the view expressed in the same Purāna that
"every created being changes its size at the end of each
cycle "(Vāyu- 59-10, called युगायस्या by the Viṣṇu Purāna
II. 1. 27) I hazard this opinion that the truth lay somewhere
between the two extremes, and that the Vānaras of the
Treta Age were certainly over 50 finger breadths in height,
though smaller in size than the elephants and the hills !

Numer and habitats—It is sheer waste of energy to
ransack the Rāmāyaṇa for discussing the exact number of
the Vānara contemporaries of Rāma, for before composing
his immortal poem, Vālmīki never cared to take a census of
these creatures. Yet by gathering together the pieces of
information scattered throughout the book, one is just able

to form a rough estimate about the Vānara-population of India in the Tretā Age. Alongside with this we shall also tell our readers where they came from.

When Lakṣmaṇa on the expiry of the rainy season wrathfully approached Sugrīva to call for an explanation for his dilatoriness in giving aid to Rāma as had been promised, Tārā hastened to placate him with the following words —

कृता सुसंस्था सौमित्रे सुप्रायेण पुरा यथा ।
अद्य तैः वानरैः सवैरागन्तव्यं महावलैः ॥
ऋष्ट्वामेऽटिसहस्राणि गोलांगूलशतानि च ।
अद्य त्वामुपयास्यन्ति जहि कोपमरिन्द्रम् ॥
कोट्योऽनेकाद्यु काकुतस्थं कपोनां दीततेजसाम् ॥

(IV. 35. 21 22)

As had been arranged previously by Sugrīva, the Vānaras were due that day. 1000 Kōrs of Rkṣas (bears), 100 Kōrs of Golaṅgula Vānaras, in addition to many kōrs of illustrious Vānaras were expected to arrive that day.

When the general mobilisation order issued by Sugrīva reached the ears of the Vānaras, the number that responded to that call, was as follows. "3 Krors from the Añjana Hills; 10 krors from the Astāchali regions, 1000 krors from the Kailasa hills, 1000,000 (one Padma) from Himalayan regions; 100 krors from the Viadhya hills; Vānaras without number came from the Kṛiṣṇa Sea, many more came from various forests, caves and rivers" (IV 37-20-26). The total in this case comes roughly to 1 million, 2 thousand and 13.

When the armies under various Vānara chiefs actually arrived at Kṛishṇadham the muster-roll was as follows

"Sata-Vali supplied 1 kror and 10 thousand, Tārā's father many krors and thousands, Rūmā's father 1000 krors,

Kesari many thousands, Gavaka 1000 krores, Dhumra 2000 krores, Panasa 3 krores, Nila 10 krores, Gavaya 5 krores, Darimukha 1000 krores, Maunda and Divinda thousands of krores Gaya 3 krores, Jambavan 10 krores, Ruminvan 100 krores, Gandha Madana hundreds of thousands of krores, Angada 1000 Padmas and 100 Sankhas, Tarā 5 krores, Hanuman 1000 krores, Nala 100 krores and hundreds of thousands, Darimukha 10 krores in addition to the huge armies brought by Sarava, Kumuda, Vahni, Rambha and others' (IV. 39 12 37) Expressed in terms of the English system of notation the figures would come to billions and trillions It would be interesting to compare the huge figure given above with the estimate of the Vanara army as given to Rāvana by Sārapa "Nila surrounded by hundreds of thousands of Vanara chiefs Angada at the head of a huge army, Nala surrounded by another big army, a huge army consisting of the Vanaris of the Sandal forests led by Samrochana a big army under Kumuda, Rambha with an army composed of the Vanaras residing on the Vindhya, the Ḫrsna and the Sahya hills Sarava from the Sikera hills at the head of an army composed of 50 krores Vihara army consisting of 41 lacs from the Pātyatra hills, under Panasa an army of 50 lacs, another army of 60 lacs under Vinata, 70 lacs under Gavaya" (VI 26 11 46) Alongside with this should be read the following which is only a continuation of the above extract, "Krathuna stands there surrounded by an army of 1000 krores of Vānares, 1000 lacs with Pramathu Gaviksa, with the Golāngala army of 100,00,000 Vanaras, Gaja, Gavaks, Gavaya, Nala and Nila each attended by 10 krores (VI 27 23 47) Then if we care to compare Sarapa's estimate with the one given by Śukī to Rāvana, the number is simply bewildering! For says he

एवां कोटिसहस्राणि नव पञ्च च सप्त च ।
 तथा शत्रुसहस्राणि तथा वृन्दशतानि च ॥
 एते सुग्रीवसचिवां किञ्चिन्धानिलया सदा ।
 हरयो देवगन्धर्वसहस्राणाः कामरुपिण् ॥

(VI 28 4 5)

These Vānaras, numbering 100 Vṛndas, 1000 Śankus and 21000 kros, born of the Devas and the Gandharvas and assuming various forms at will, are the immediate companions of Sugrīva hurling from Kiskindha.

And when we take into consideration the fact that यत्परं फलगु यत्परं निक्षित्तदैत्र्योपद्यताम् । पतस्ति कृत्यधोरं नो विक्रमेण प्रयुज्य तम् ॥ (VI 4 13) only able bodied persons were allowed to join the distant bound expeditions, we admit that the number simply staggers our imagination. And when we come to include the old and the decrepit, the young ones and the she vānaras, who were left behind the number goes up still higher. So after making due deductions from the poetic exaggeration indulged in by our poet, we cannot but admit that at that time Kiskindha must have been one of the most thickly populated parts of the world. And is it not probable that it was the numerical strength of the Vānaras alone that led the hanished, the helpless Rāma to seek for their help in times of distress?

Their past history—It is a well known fact that the present is the child of the past and that a nation without history is doomed. For it has nothing behind it to look back upon and to gather inspiration from. A nation without a past has no future before. If it be true of all nations, then it is true of the Vānaras too for they claimed to be a nation. The Vānaras, it must be told had a glorious past to look back upon and to draw inspiration from, for a still more brilliant future was anxiously waiting for them. We are told—

चानराणां प्रभावेऽयं न केन विदितः पुरा ।

देवतानां सकाश च ये गच्छन्ति निमन्त्रिताः ॥

Who is not aware of the influence exerted by the Vanaras in olden times, as they used to go to the Devis on invitation?

Then with regard to Jambuvan, says Sarama to Ravana—

एतेन साहं तु महत्वं शक्त्य धीमता ।

देवाभ्युरो जाम्बवता लघ्याश्च यहयो यरा ॥

(VI 27 12).

that he obtained numerous boors from Indra from rendering a Joeman's service to him during the Deva Asura wars Again, with regard to Sanadina we are told—

येन युद्धं तश्च द्रष्टं रणे शक्त्य धीमता ।

पूराजयश्च न प्राप्तं सेऽयं वृथपयूथप ॥

that he kept up an even fight with Indra ! Then with regard to Hanuman we are told how the newly born babe flew across 3000 Yojanas in an attempt to devour the rising Sun (VI 28 10 15). Again with reference to Vihva we are told that his admirers mourned bitterly remembering how after fighting for full fifteen years he did to death Golabha—the Gandharva Chief (IV. 22. 27 29) ; Tara weeps remembering

या दक्षा देवराजेन तत् तुष्टेन सयुगे ।

शातकौम्भीं प्रियां मालां तां ते पश्यामि नेह किम् ॥

(V 23 25)

how formerly being pleased with his skill in fighting, Indra awarded a golden garland to him !

Then how Valin killed the Asura Mayava, the son of Dundubhi in the depths of a dark cave after fighting with him for a year (IV 9 1 22), and how he killed the buffalo shaped Danava, Dundubhi who had challenged the Samudra and the Himalayan to fight a duel with him (IV, 11-7 47), is known to every student of history. Lastly, how completely the King of the Vanaras outwitted the chief of

the Rākṣasas is known to every body (VII. 34. 11-34) Then Jāmbavān, while persuading Hanumān to take the leap across the sea, describes his own achievements in by-gone days. Says he

विविक्षामे मया तात् सशैलवनपानना ।
धिःसतहृत्यः पृथिवी परिक्रान्ता प्रदक्षिणम् ॥
तदा चैपथ्योऽस्माभिः संचिता देवशासनात् ।
निर्मथ्यमसृतं याभिस्लदार्ना नो महाद्वलम् ॥

(IV. 66. 32-33).

When Viṣṇu was born as Vāmana, at that time I walked round this earth clad in hills and forests full 21 times, and being commanded by the Devas we gathered the medicinal herbs which being cast into the ocean and then churned, produced nectar.

It may not be out of place to mention here that it was this same Jāmbavān whose daughter Jambavati was sought in marriage by Śri Kṛṣṇa at a future date (Viṣṇu Purāṇa IV. 13, 31).

It was the brilliant achievement of the Vānaras such as these that had made their past glorious, and taking courage from these examples, the Vānaras of Rāma's age sought to make their future still brighter ! And it is about the life of these Vānaras that we are going to speak to-day,

Social organisation—Regarding the organisation of the Vānara-society, Vālmīki says

ते प्रधानेषु यूर्येषु हरयोरां हस्तियुथपाः ।
वभूर्युर्यपथेष्टान्वीरांश्चाजनयन्हरीन् ॥
अन्ये शृङ्खवनः प्रस्थानुपतस्युः सहस्रशः ।
अन्ये नानाविधानशैलफाननानि च भेजिरे ॥
सूर्यपुत्रं च सुग्रीवं शक्रपुत्रं च वालिनम् ।
आनरात्रुपतस्थुस्ने सर्वं च हस्तियुथपाः ॥
नलं नीलं हनूमन्तमन्यांश्च हस्तियुथपान् ॥

(I. 17.30-33).

These, foremost of the Vānaras, became the chiefs of different clans. These in their turn produced more Vānaras. Some retired to the sides of the Rkṣavān hills by thousands, while others took refuge in various hills and forests. But all Vānaras owed allegiance to Valin, the son of Indra or to Sugrīva, the son of the Sun god, either directly, or indirectly through such chiefs as Nala, Nila or Hanumān. It may be pointed out here with advantage that the ancient Vānara society resembled the ancient German Society in this respect, and our readers need not be told that here lay the seed of the Feudal system of the later age. In the Father-land, each and every German was bound to his lord so far as his person was concerned. He was obliged to work for him in times of peace in the home land, and follow him or fight for him in times of war in distant countries. This aspect of Feudalism is called by the historians the personal element. Later on, when land became plentiful, it at once became the tie that bound the vassal to the person of his lord. Even then the personal element was present there.

Now, these Vānaras were divided into three classes, viz., the Rkṣas, the Vānaras and the Golangulas (l 17 19). It would have been interesting if we could have given a description of the personal appearance of the members of each of these three classes. But we regret to observe that our poet is almost silent on this point. Still a few words on this point may not be uninteresting.

The poet uses the word शृङ्ग at several places but never tries to give a description of the personal appearance of them. But with reference to Jambavan he uses the significant epithet शृङ्गेष्ट at one place (V 57 22). This leads me to think that the शृङ्ग were not bears, but that they were a class of Vānaras who used the figure of a bear as their totem like the North American Indians and the Australian Savages.

In this connection it should be noted that the word हरि is never used as a synonym for the word bear in the Sanskrit Language but as the use is rather singular, I am afraid, I cannot speak with sufficient force.

With regard to the Golāngulas, Sarana describes them in these words—

सितमुखा धोरा गोलांगुला महाषताः ।

(VI 27 32)

the black faced, the terrible and the powerful Golāngulas
With regard to the Vanaras it must be observed that they were of various colours (IV 37 20 26)

Fool and drink—The favourite sons of nature as these Vanaras were they lived on the raw products of nature, such as fruit, and roots Though aware of the use of fire (IV 5 12 16), it seems that the art of cooking had not made any progress in the Vanara society Says Valin to Rāma,—

फलमूलाशुन नित्य घनर घनगोचरम् ॥

(IV 17 25)

We Vanaras are foresters by nature and live on fruits and roots Again

घय घनचरा राम सृगा मूलफलाशिन ।

पपा प्रकृतिरस्माकं पुरुषस्त्वं नरेभ्वर ॥

भूमिर्द्विरण्य रूपं च निग्रहे कारणानि च ।

तत्र कस्ते घने लोभो मदीयेषु फलेषु वा ॥

(IV 19 30 31)

O Lord of men you are the perfect Being while we foresters naturally live on roots and fruits Land gold and beauty are the perennial sources of quarrel, while our forests or their yields can hardly provoke you to open hostilities with us

Then of the Vanaras who in response to Sugrīva's orders, came from the Himalayan regions, they, we are told, फलमूलेन जीवन्तः (IV. 37-23) lived on fruits and roots. And of those that came from the coast of the Kṣitroda Sea, we are told that they lived on cocoanuts (नारिकेलाशनाः, IV. 7.25).

Again of the expeditionary force that went to the South to fight with the Rākṣasas, we are told that they marched,

भक्षयन्तः सुगन्धीनि मधुनि च फलानि च ।
उद्धन्तो महावृत्तान् मङ्गरीपुडधारिण ॥

(IV. 4. 7)

subsisting on fruits and drinking the sweet-smelling Madhu (honey-wine) and carrying huge trees bedecked with clusters of stalks laden with fruits and flowers

At the out-set, it must be told that the Vanaras were not the members of the Temperance Society and that they in accordance with the custom of the day very often used to take to drinking.

On the approach of the autumn, Rāma is justly angry with Sugrīva, for steeped in wine and women, he failed to locate the whereabouts of Sītā (IV. 30. 79). While Lakṣmana was passing through Kiskindhā, the atmosphere of the streets was laden with the smell of maireya and madhu (IV. 33. 7). Sugrīva asks Hanuman to send for the Vānaras of the Mahāruna hills who were hard drinkers of the maireya and madhu (IV. 37. 7).

The intoxicating effect of madhu on the Vanaras is a pleasant reading. After discovering Sītā in Lankā, Angada's followers broke into the Madhurana, the preserved forest of Sugrīva, and there they drank hard and then began to dance and frisk about, and sing and laugh and weep, recite aloud, and leap about (V. 61. 14-19). Then we are told that in this state they picked a quarrel with the guards and

roughly handled Dadhimukha, the officer in charge and his men (V 62 9 34)

Again, when the expeditionary force reached the Sahya hills, we are told that the Vanaras, as the result of another hard drink, pulled down the branches of the trees, uprooted creepers, roared aloud from the tops of trees and jumped from tree to tree (VI 4 88 91) Among the Vanaras probably the practice was universal Men as well as women, every body kissed the cup We are told that Tīra, when she came out at the desire of Sugriva to receive Lakshmaya on his behalf, did not feel shy as she was in a drunken state (IV 33 40)

Dress—The Vanaras it must be noted, were the inhabitants of a tropical country So their dress suited the climatic conditions of the land in which they lived Yet it displayed their aesthetic sense as well as their power of the purse

Sugriva complained bitterly of the conduct of Valin when he said to his patron Rama that—

एवमुक्त्वा तु मा तत्र वसनेणेकेन धानर ।

तदा निर्वासयामास धाली विगतसाध्यस ॥

(IV 10 26)

he was banished by his powerful brother without a second cloth ! On the occasion of the encounter between the Vanara princes—Valin and Sugriva we are told that—

सुश्रीवोऽप्यनद्दृधोर वालिनो द्वानकारणात् ।

गाढ़ परिहितो येगानादेन्निन्दनिवाम्यरम् ॥

(IV 12 15)

Sugriva winding his cloth round the loin tightly bellowed the challenge to Valin tearing open the sky

Again immediately before the final encounter Valin finding Sugriva ready for it गाढ़ परिदधे वासो धाली परम-
कोपन (IV 16 16) tightly wound the cloth round his waist

On the completion of the cremation ceremony of Vālin, we are told that

तत शोकाभिसरतसं सुप्रीव फ़िनवाससम् ।
शासामृगमहामाप्ना परिवार्येष्टस्त्विरे ॥

(IV 26 1)

the high Vanara officials squatted round the grief stricken Sugrīva who was then wearing wet clothes

When Sīta for the first time saw Hanuman in Lankā, she found him येष्टिनार्जुनवरदम्, wearing a white cloth (V 32 1) Lastly on the occasion of Rāma's coronation ceremony Sīta was presented with two pieces of cloth, white like the moon's rays and some beautiful ornament by Rāma It is said that she transferred these articles to Hanumān, besides a necklace which she took out from her own person (VI 126 78 79) When Tīra at the desire of Sugrīva went out to placate the wrathful Lakṣmāna on behalf of her Lord it is said that

सा प्रस्तुलन्ती मदयिह्लाक्षी प्रलभ्यकाञ्छो गुणहेमसूत्रा ।
सलक्षणा लद्मणसनिधान जगाम तरा नभितागयष्टि ॥

(IV 33 38)

the auspicious Tīra with her person slightly bent down, approached Lakṣmāna with her steps unsteady and eyes rolling about, wearing a noble girdle string round her zone and a long gold string dangling from her neck

Again, on entering the harem of Sugrīva, Lakṣmāna is said to have found it well supplied with noble looking girls possessed of beauty and youth well attired and richly decorated with ornaments engaged in preparing garlands (IV 33 22 23)

At the desire of Rāma and Sīta the Vanara ladies of Sugrīva's harem dressed their persons lavishly before starting for Vyodhya in the aerial car (VI 123 36)

Enough has been said above to show (I) that the Vānaras of the Tretī Age did not go about sky clad like their present descendants (II) that both males and females probably used two pieces of cloths—the upper cloth and the loin cloth—like their Aryān Contemporaries,

(III) that they did not use sewn garments prepared by the tailor.

It would be interesting here to compare the dress used by the Vānaras in the Para Kalpa. The Padma Purāna (Patala Khanda) gives a résumé of the Rāmāyaṇa as it was known in the Pura Kalpa. There we are told that the Vānaras were gold coloured in appearance that they used ear-rings the sacrificial thread and that they wore a short piece of cloth over the privities—कोटीन्, made of Maunji grass (Padma II 71 155). But just at present we are speaking of the Vānaras of the Treta Age of the Varaha Kalpa. And it is just possible that in that age—though not universally, as is laid down in the Viṣṇu Purāna that शरीरवाण्यजामो वे सोपानतःकं सदा प्रजेत् (III 12 38) those wishing to keep well should always walk with leatheren shoes on—the Vānaras of the higher ranks at least actually used shoes. We find that on the occasion of Sugrīva's coronation ceremony he was supplied with a pair of leatheren shoes (IV 26-27).

And these Vānaras used ornaments made of gold and precious stones too. We are told that Vālin before going out to fight with Dundubhi put on the necklace of gold (काञ्जन्माला) given him by Indra (IV 11 39). Indeed our poet at one place describes the Lord of the Vānaras as हेमसालिन्, (IV 11 61). This precious necklace of Vālin, we are told, was "made of gold and set with diamonds" (IV 17 5). Of Sugrīva we are told that when he was born at Rāma's

met with great affection, his ornaments hung down (from his neck) (IV 12 6) Indeed Rama in the course of the explanation given by him to Sugriva as to why he did not kill Valm during the first encounter says

अलकारेण वेषेण प्रमाणेन गतेन च ।
त्वं च सुग्रीव याली च सदृशो स्य परस्परम् ॥

*

(IV 12 30)

that the similarity between the two brothers was so very exact in the matter of ornaments, dress and motion, that he could not distinguish the one from the other

Angada, the crown prince, has several times been described as कनकागद्, wearing a pair of gold bracelets on the upper arm (IV 18 50) Later on we are assured that Valm, too had these ornaments on (IV 20 24) Then it has already been pointed out above how Sita on the occasion of Rama's coronation ceremony gave a precious necklace to Hanuman (VI 128 77 78)

As in ancient India both males and females used the same ornaments to decorate their various limbs we can safely conclude that the she Vāoras too used the various ornaments noted above and represented to have been worn by the males Only two ornaments remain to be noted here that have been used with reference to the Vāoras only, and these are नूपुर and काञ्जी

When Lakṣmaṇa entered the harem of Sugriva, we are told (IV 3 25) that the noble looking son of Sumitra abashed on hearing the sound produced by the नूपुर (anklets) and काञ्जी (girdle string) used by the inmates of the harem

In connection with the same topic we are assured by the poet that these girls were liberally provided with beautiful ornaments (भूषणेचमधुपिता IV 33 23) And it has already been noted above that when Tāra appeared before

Lakṣmaṇa, she was wearing a girdle string and a chain of gold (IV 33 38)

The Vānaras were great lovers of scents and flowers While Lakṣmaṇa was passing through the streets of Kīśkindhā, he found the atmosphere surcharged with the sweet scent of the aguru sandal and lotus flowers (IV 33 7)

Again Lakṣmaṇa found Sugrīva

•

दिव्याभरणचित्रांगं दिव्यरूपं यशस्विनम् ।

दिव्यमात्याम्बरधरं महेन्द्रमियं दुर्जयम् ॥

दिव्याभरणमालाभि॒ समन्वतः ।

(IV 33 64 65)

the glorious one, (seated) in the midst of his heavenly beauty, his limbs profusely decorated with ornaments and ointments, and surrounded by girls furnished with divine ornaments and unfading garlands

And before speaking to Lakṣmaṇa, Sugrīva is said to have torn away

ततः परुषगतं मात्र्य चिप्त यदुगुणं सद्य् (IV 36 3)

the grand, multi coloured and meritorious garland round his neck

Manners and customs—Under this section I would quote instances to show that the Vānaras like all other civilised peoples of the world had a recognised code of etiquette to guide them in the society and that they were a civil and polite people

Unlike the savages the Vānaras could distinguish the right from the wrong and if they happened to offend any body, then instead of fighting with him for the purpose of upholding the wrong cause, they were tends to ask for a pinion. And how this was done is interesting to note. On the demise of Vālin, the inmates of his harem led by Tārā wept saying

यद्यप्रियं किञ्चिदसंप्रधार्य छतं सदा न्यात्तव दीर्घयाहो ।
क्षमस्व मे तद्विवेशनाय वजामि मूर्मा तव धीर पादो ॥

(IV. 20. 25).

Long armed Lord of the Vānara-race, if we have offended you in any way on an unguarded moment, then placing our heads at your feet we ask for a pardon

And this is exactly what we do if we happen to offend a superior person !

Then in the matter of according a bearty reception to an honoured guest, these Vānaras yielded place to none. We are told of Sugrīva that as soon as Lakṣmana appeared in sight,

उत्पपात हरिथेषु हित्वा सौघर्णमासनम् ।
महान्महेन्द्रस्य यथा सलक्षत इव धजः ॥
उत्पतन्तमनूपेत् यमाप्रभृतय लिपः ।
सुग्रीवं गगने पूर्णे चन्द्रं तारागणा इव ॥

(IV 34 3—4)

Sugrīva, the best of the Vānaras, was up on his legs, leaving the seat of gold, like the richly decorated banner consecrated to Indra, and he was followed by Rūmā and other she-Vānaras even like the stars that follow the full moon.

Again when Sugrīva went to see Rāma for the first time after his coronation, it is said that on arriving at the spot where Rāma was waiting, he along with Lakṣmana left the conveyance in which they were being carried, then appearing before Rāma, he folded his hands together and his action was imitated by all the Vānaras present there. Rāma too, on finding the lord of the Vānaras humbly lying at his feet, raised him gently, embraced him affectionately and then asked him to take a seat (IV 38 15—19).

When Hanūmān returned from Lankā after tracing the whereabouts of Sītā, he was affectionately received by his grateful companions. On that occasion, it is said, finding Hanūmān dropping down from the sky, his companions waited with folded hands, and when he landed on the summit of that hill, all stood round him with beaming faces, some presented him with fruits and roots, some chattered aloud, while others ran for fetching branches of trees to sit on. Hanūmān then saluted the aged ones, such as Jāmbavān and others and the crown-prince Angada. Then having been honoured by them, he communicated the success of his mission in a few, well-chosen words (V. 57. 28—36).

These Vānaras also knew the art of introducing themselves to unknown persons and leaving a lasting impression on their minds. When Hanūmān in the guise of a Bhikṣu (wanderer) approached Rāma for the first time, he began with humble salutations and profuse panegyrics (IV.3.3—4). In this way he was successful in rousing the confidence of Rāma. Again how Hanūmān was able to rouse the confidence of the much-persecuted Sītā, through his winning manners and guarded speech (V. 33—1ff), is known to everyone.

They also had the necessary training as to how best to conduct themselves in the presence of the superiors. Sugrivo while sending the Vānaras to every quarter of the globe in search of Sītā, first of all dismissed most of his Vānara chiefs, then humbly approaching his father-in-law Suyeyā, the father of Tārā, he humbly bowed down at his feet and with folded hands proposed to send him to the West at the head of a search-party (IV. 42. 1—6). Again in reply to the encomium bestowed on him by the old veteran Jāmbavān (VI. 74. 21—23) when Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa had been mortally wounded by Indrajit, Hanūmān is said to have

humblly approached him, and then bowed down to him repeating his name (VI—74—24). Again, while Rāma gave Hanūmān his signet ring in order that he might have a free access to Sītā, Hanūmān taking it from Rāma, is said to have first of all put it on his hand, then with folded hands saluted him, touched his feet and departed (IV—44—15). Similarly, when Sītā gave him her crest-jewel for favor of carrying it to Rāma, on that occasion too Hanūmān having taken it from her, is said to have saluted her and then walking reverentially round her bowed down to her once more and then stood aside (V 38—68).

Indeed the custom of giving presents and accepting them was well advanced in the Vanara—society. We are told, for instance, that the messengers despatched by Sugrīva to convey the general mobilisation order, intentionally broke their journey on the Hīmālayas to gather the heavenly fruits and roots and medicinal herbs from the sacrificial grounds of Sīva to win the favor of their king (IV 37 31—32). Again, on the eve of Sugrīva's coronation, Hanūmān is said to have approached Rāma and persuaded him on behalf of his master to pay a visit to the town so that his liege lord might get an opportunity to return thanks by making rich presents to him (IV—26—7).

These Vanaras also knew how to swear eternal friendship solemnly in the presence of the burning fire. We are told how in accordance with the advice of Kārandha (III 72—17—18) Rāma was desirous of entering into an alliance with Sugrīva. The scene is worth describing in full. Hence this attempt. "After Hanūmān had formally introduced Rāma and Lakṣmīya to Sugrīva, the latter stretched forth his arm and asked Rāma to hold it in his own if he was inclined to make friendship with a Vanara like him. Pursuant to his wishes Rāma pressed the offered hand in his own

and then embraced him affectionately. Hanuman in the mean time had produced a fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together. Then having worshipped it duly, he placed it between the two. Lastly Rāma and Sugrīva walked round it solemnly. Thus the two entered that day into a life long alliance, which death alone could separate" (IV 5 8—6) Sugrīva was justly proud of this fact, as he alludes to this later on

त्वं हि पाणिप्रदानेन वयस्यो मे इन्द्रिसाक्षिकम् ।

(IV—8—27)

Thou art my sworn friend, who hast offered his hand in eternal friendship. In this connection it should be noted that Rāvana too after his discomfiture in the hands of Vālin is said to have sworn eternal friendship to his victor in the presence of the fire (VII—34—42)

The rites and ceremonies connected with the coronation ceremony of Sugrīva deserve to be quoted in full, we are told that "the partisans of Sugrīva collected the articles required for the ceremony, viz a white umbrello, worked in gold, a pair of fly whisks furnished with rods of gold, various kinds of precious stones, seeds, medicinal herbs, the tender shoots and flowers of trees yielding milk, white clothes, white unguent (अनुलेपन), scents, wreaths, lilies and lotuses, sandal-paste, various kinds of scents, fried grains (अक्षतम्), gold, प्रियगु seeds honey, clarified butter, curd, tiger skin, and a pair of costly shoes

"The ceremony actually commenced with the appearance of sixteen maidens who held in their hands such auspicious articles as the मन शिला (Red Arsenic—Wilson) and गोटोचना (a bright yellow pigment found in the heat of a cow, or prepared from the urine of the animal ibid). Then having propitiated the noble Brāhmaṇas with gifts of precious stones,

clothes and food, they proceeded to instal the best of the Vānaras on the throne. Next, Brāhmaṇas well-versed in the Mantra-lore offered oblations to the burning fire in accordance with the prescribed rites. This was followed by the pouring of scented water brought from various holy rivers and seas in gold pitchers and bullhorns by the various Vānara-chiefs on the head of Sugrīva who was seated (on a seat of gold, covered with a beautiful cover), facing the east at the top of the palace that had been profusely decorated for the occasion". And we are assured by the poet that the whole ceremony was conducted on the lines recommended by the Śāstras and the foremost of the sages (IV. 26. 22—36).

In this connection I should like to tell the readers how the Vānaras disposed of their dead. Fortunately Vālmīki has given a faithful description of the rites and ceremonies connected with the cremation of Vālin and we can only quote it *in extenso* to satisfy our curious readers. We are told that Lākṣmaṇa asked Sugrīva to employ the Vānaras in collecting a large quantity of dry wood and sandal-wood too, and to request the crown-Prince to fetch garlands, different kinds of cloths, clarified butter, oil and scents. Then he asked Tārā to get a conveyance (*śravakā*) and to ask the bearers to get ready.

(IV 25 12—19)

"On the arrival of the richly decorated and well furnished conveyance Sugrīva and Angada placed the corpse of Vālin, gorgeously attired, garlanded and duly ornamented, in it. In accordance with the instructions of Sugrīva the bier was carried to the river-side preceded by the Vānaras who scattered precious stones of different kinds and followed by Tārā and other wives of the dead chief weeping bitterly.

(IV. 25. 28—36)

"Then a large number of Vānaras constructed the funeral pyre on the solitary bank of a hill stream, lashed by water; meanwhile the hearers placing the bier on the ground waited at a lonely spot with a heavy heart (IV 25 37-39)

"Shortly afterwards Angada and Sugrīva with an aching heart laid the corpse on the pyre. Angada at last set fire to it and walked round the burning pyre according to the prescribed rites. Then all the Vānaras headed by Angada, Tāri and Sugrīva walked into the river to offer water in memory of the departed soul under the guidance of Rāma (IV 25 49 53)

Town and Town life—India from the very dawn of her history has been an agricultural country. This circumstance has forced her sons to live in small sized scattered villages and hamlets. If this has been true of her human children, it applied with double force in the case of her Vānara children. These Vanaras, as has already been told, mainly dwelt on the summits of hills and in jungles. But when we speak of the Vanaras organised politically, of a Vānara kingdom, it at once reminds us of the Vānara Capital for in Ancient India every little blessed kingdom had a capital of its own. Its size, its importance or its population did not matter much. Yet it was the Capital where the king with his little court resided.

This Kiskindhā was the little capital of the mighty Vānara kingdom. The poet is very liberal in the use of high sounding epithets to describe this town. For instance, he calls it resplendent without a match अतुलप्रभा (IV 11 21), protected by the valour of Vala (IV 13 1) nursed by the prowess of the son of Indra (IV 13 30) beauteous (IV 26 19) unassailable (दुराधर्म IV 13 29), unattainable (दुरासदा IV 31 26) and so on. Besides impressing his readers with its dignity and might, the poet also gives

us some information regarding its position, defence and beauty. More than once he calls it a little town (IV. 16 13). Then he tells us that it was situated in cave (I. 1 67, IV. 26 41) near the Prasravasa hills (IV. 27. 26). This town, as was customary in Ancient India, was provided with the city gates (IV. 9 5, IV. 11 26 27) and surrounded by walls and moats (IV. 31 27). It was defended by forts (IV. 19 15), bristling with a net work of Vānaras, decorated with gold and studded with banners and machines (IV. 14. 5 6)—a great city difficult of access and full of armies (IV. 31 16). Again, while introducing Sugrīva to Rāvana Śuka describes Kishkindhā in the following words. Accompanied by his chieftains, he dwells in the fort of Kishkindhā, clad in dense forests and the most inaccessible of all hill forts.

* In this connection the testimony of Brabman is worth considering Says he—

गच्छ मद्वचनाददूत किञ्चित्कथा नाम वै शुभाम् ।
सा वास्य गुणसम्पन्ना महती च पुरी श्रुया ॥
तव वानरपूर्णानि सुबहूनि वसन्ति च ।
वहुरलसमाकीर्णा वानरैः कामरूपेभिः ॥
पुण्या पुण्यवती हुर्गा चातुर्वर्णपुरस्कृता ।
विषकर्मस्कृता दिव्या मन्नियागाव्य शोभना ॥

(VII 37 (A) 47-49).

Messenger, you take (Rksa-Raj) to the beautiful town named Kishkindha. It is extensive, meritorious and it would be the source of his prosperity, because it is the habitat of numerous Vānaras. Visva Karman constructed that beautiful, holy and divine town at my desire. It is impenetrable, full of articles of merchandise, abounding in costly jewels, the home of all the four Varnas as well as of the Vānaras.

Yet the defence-works mentioned above did not mar the beauty, for we are told that it was well provided with gardens (IV. 27—26), abounding in gems, heavenly, adorned with flowering gardens and beautiful (IV. 33—4), full charming palaces and mansions, decorated with various precious stones and embellished with all sorts of flowering trees that produced fruits whenever wished for (IV. 33—5), all crowded with Vānaras decently clad and wearing unfading garlands, who could assume various forms at will (IV. 33—6).

Such then was Kiskindha, the mighty little Capital of mightier nation, and as for the life that vibrated therein we cannot do better than quote in full as it appeared to Lakṣmaya while he was going to the Palace passing through the streets for demanding an explanation from Sugrīva for his dilatoriness. “On receiving the formal permission of Sugrīva, Lakṣmaya at the desire of Rāma entered Kiskindha situated in the midst of a cave. At his sight the guards at the gateway waited quietly with folded hands. But finding him in a distemper, they dared not follow him. Lakṣmaya on entering that spacious cave found it studded with precious stones, well provided with flower-gardens, thickly beset with closely-built palaces and mansions, decorated with all sorts of jewels, embellished with all sorts of desire yielding trees, crowded with Vānaras, the children of the Devas and the Gandharvas—all decently clad and wearing divine garlands, assuming various forms at will, and noble looking,—and the atmosphere of the streets was laden with the sweet smell of Madhu.

“He then passes by the beautifully white mansions belonging to the various Vānara chiefs, resplendent like the clouds, adorned with sweet-smelling garlands, abounding in wealth and grain and liberally supplied with beautiful

women Shortly afterwards he faund himself standing before the palace of Sugriva surrounded by a white wall built of crystal stanes looking like Indra's palace white capped like the summit of the Kailasa hills thickly planted with the desire yielding flowering fruit giving shady Kalpa trees, that came as a present from Indra and charming like the inky cloud pregnant with water closely watched by strong Vanaras carrying weapons adorned with unfading garlands and having a porch made of malten gold

' Lakmaga next entered unrestricted into the harem of the Vanari prince even like the noon day sun darting through the thick layers of clouds He found it handsomely furnished with bedsteads and comfortable seats made of gold and silver There he hearl the strains of melodious music, both vocal and instrumental rich in keeping time wording and ornamentation He also came across numerous girls there possessed of youth and beauty nobly descended and well supplied with raiments and ornaments engaged in manu facturing garlands also he saw there some of the attendants of Sugriva who appeared contented ever ready to carry out arders and moderately provided with ornaments (IV 33 1 24) Such was the life that the Vanaras led in their Capital

Morals—If right conduct has the public weal for its ultimate object then the best synonym that I could suggest for the English term morals would be सद्वचार। For सद्वचार has also the same object in view (Manu II 5) Now this सद्वचार has been defined as follows

साध्य दीर्घारास्तु सञ्चल्प सामुदायक ।
तेषामाचरणं पशु सद्वचारं स उच्यते ॥

(Brihad Purusha III 11—3)

The term सत् stands for good men, and only such men are called good as are faultless. The conduct pursued by such men is called सदाचार ।

In this connection it would be interesting to note the authorities whose conduct was considered right by the Ancient Aryas. Says the same Purana—

सप्तर्षोऽथ मनव. प्रजाना पतयस्तथा ।

सदाचारस्य चकार कर्त्तरिका महीपते ॥

(Ibid, III 11)

O King, the seven Rsis, the Manus and the Prajapis enunciated and practised the code of Right Conduct.

The only remark that I should like to make here is the that these sages laid down the code of Right conduct for advancing the common weal of the Aryan population of India. They were not competent enough to be followed by all the tribes and nations that lived in India at that time, for the standard of morality has varied from people to people and tribe to tribe. For what is sauce for the gander, has never been the sauce for the goose ! In spite of this fact if the Aryan standard of morality came to be adopted in India generally, it goes to prove the mighty move taken by Aryan Imperialism in bye gone days. But whatever differences there may be in details the moral standard of each and every people aims at securing the common weal for all its members. Expressed in other words it would mean that the moral standard adopted by certain people is the result of long standing custom, it has the sanction of ages behind it. Therefore however disgusting may the morals of a certain people appear to be at first sight to an outsider, it must be remembered that these have a tradition behind them and as such they ought to be respected. Did Procrustus' bed fit anybody and every body that happened to lie on it ?

The moral history of mankind begins with a promiscuous relation between man and woman. There was a time in the history of every old world nation when man was the slave of his instinct, and in the matter of sexual relation with woman, he played the animal. But after some time, probably with a view to establish the common weal by making an end of petty jealousies and bickerings for the sake of woman, man reduced her to servitude to carry out his whims and fancies by tying her to his person in an artificial bond that goes by the name of marriage. Still nature had her way and man was not satisfied with one woman. This consideration combined with economic pressure gave rise to the system of polygamy. What is true of all nations is true of India too says the Skanda Purana—

'Formerly women indulged in promiscuity. But for the purity of the rising generation Vrhaspati transferred a fourth part of Indra's sin to them thus checking promiscuity' (1-16-41)

The case of Jabali (Chhāndogya IV-4-1-4) is so well known that it needs no repetition here.

Then how the great sage Śvātaketu came to establish the institution of marriage in the Aryan society in India is vividly described in the Mahabharata (1-128-12).

I am strongly inclined to suspect that the Ramayana speaks of that particular period of Vānara history when in their society at least promiscuity reigned supreme when the idea of respecting female chastity had made little head way. Yet their society was not matriarchal and there was extant the institution of formal marriage among them.

The originator of the Vanara Royal House was Ravana. His origin as well as those of Valmī and Sugrīva are all shrouded in mystery. It is said that born of a drop of tear

that trickled down the cheek of Brahma, R̄ksarāt was deputed to rule over the Vānaras in Kiskindhā. After some time he is said to have plunged into a lake to fight with an imaginary foe. But lo ! when he came out of water, he remained no longer a male being, instead he had been translated into an attractive girl. Fortunately there were passing by that way our gallant Indra and the all powerful Sun. Finding that beautiful girl in such a lonely spot, naturally they grew passionate and as the girl did not yield to their embraces easily, the poor souls deposited their semen, one on her head and the other on her neck. Thus were born Valin and Sugrīva from Indra and the Sun respectively (VII—37—A 8ff). Now, this event of a man being changed into a woman is by no means singular. We are at once reminded of the peculiar case of Rāja Sudhūmna who having offended Parvati by trespassing into her garden, was at once changed into a woman named ill. But by favour of Siva he was again turned into a man. Later on he used to become a man and a woman alternately for a month (Śrī Purāṇa, I 62 13 ff). Similar was the case of the Brahmana youth Soma Vana, who disguised as a woman is said to have cheated the Queen Simantini at the desire of the Rāja of Vidarbha. Therefore he too was changed into a woman for good (Skanda III (c) 9 2 ff).

f Vālin (IV—46—3—9) Then when Vālmīki suspecting foul play on the part of his brother exiled him, in retaliation Vālmīki is said to have paid him in his own coin by appropriating Rūmā, the wife of Sugrīva. And the wretched Sugrīva complains to Rāma in these words

ऋष्यमूकं गिरिवरं भार्याहरणदु खित ।
प्रविष्टोऽसि दुरावर्प वातिन कारणान्तरे ॥

(IV—10—28)

Being grieved at the forcible appropriation of my wife, I have taken refuge in the Ryāmuka hills, because these regions are inaccessible to him (on account of Matanga's curse)

And Rāma having been supplied with the quest, admonished his fallen enemy to these words

तदेतत्कारलं पश्य यदथं त्वं मया हतः ।
भ्रातुंवर्तसे भार्यायां त्यक्त्वा धर्मं नगात्मनम् ॥
अस्य त्वं धरमाणस्य सुप्रीवस्य महात्मन ।
रमायां वर्तयो कामात् स्तुपायां पापकर्मकृत ॥
तद्वप्तीतस्य ते धर्मात्कामवृच्छस्य धानर ।
भ्रातुभार्याभिमर्देऽसिन्धुरडाऽयं प्रतिपादितः ॥
औरसीं भगिनीं धापि भार्या चाप्यनुजस्य यः ।
प्रचरेत नरः कामात्स्य दण्डो यथः समृतः ॥

(IV—18—16 ff)

Overstepping the laws laid down in the Religion Eternal, you are guilty of an incestuous sin with your brother's wife, and this was the reason that led me to kill you. O sinner, impelled by Desire, you have violated the chastity of the wife of the high souled Sugrīva who is your younger brother, for breaking the laws laid down by the religion, this is the punishment that I am pleased to award ..

.... . Death is the only punishment recommended for

such sinners as violate the chastity of their natural sisters or sisters in law

We frankly confess our inability to follow the line of reasoning advanced by Rāma, remembering the fact that it was his ally, Sugrīva, who led the way, and the poor Vālin simply followed his footsteps ! Elsewhere he says that he had killed him without giving a previous notice because he was only a शालामूर्ग (a monkey) (IV—18—40) Supposing that he was one, how could Rāma exact the moral standard observed by human beings from a monkey ?

Again on the death of Vālin, Sugrīva once more laid his hands on Tārā, and this time permanently, nor did he forget to reclaim his own wife, Rūmā . On the approach of the autumn season, Hanūman found Sugrīva—

स्वां च पक्षीमभिशेतां तारां चापि समीप्सिताम् ।
विद्वन्तमहेराम फुतायै विगतश्वरम् ॥

enjoying the company of his beloved wife and that of the equally beloved Tārā, day and night and without enui

Again Sugrīva is said to have turned a deaf ear to the reports of the Vānara guards who brought the news of Lakṣmaṇa's visit to Kishkindhā . Indeed Tārā freely admitted the fact in the presence of Lakṣmaṇa, when she said—

रामप्रसादात्कोर्ति च कपिराज्य च शाश्वतम् ।
प्रातवानिदृं सुप्रिया रुमा मा च परतप ॥

(IV-35 5)

O Queller of enemies, Sugrīva has earned undying glory, the kingdom of the Vānaras, Rūmā and myself through Rāma's favour

Again, the circumstance of Hanūman's birth is also an interesting reading . He was, says Jambavan, the natural son of the Wind God and the deputed (सेव्य) one of Kesari—a Vānara chief, born of the latter's wife Pūñjikasthala,

(IV-66-29-30). Hanumān seems to have taken a glory in the fact, for he introduced himself to Sītā in these words :—

तस्याहं हरिणः स्त्रे जातो यानेन मैथिलि ।
इन्द्रानिनि विस्यतो लोके व्येनैव कर्मणा ॥

(V-35-81)

I was born of the wife of Kesari and begotten by Pavana. I am known to the world as Hanumān through my work.

The circumstances of his birth, however, were as follows :—

"The renowned sage Puṣyikasthalā alias Añjanā was born as a she—Vānara on account of a curse. She was married later on to the Vānara chief Kesari. One day while, assuming the form of a human being, she was walking about in a leisurely fashion on the top of a hill, the Wind-God gradually removed her wearing apparel made of silk. Then there she stood in all her glory like the Temptation incarnate. It was too much for the Wind God, and the love sick gallant at once violated her. She made a feeble protest against this unseemly conduct of the assailant, but she was soon brought round when promised a son as valiant, intelligent and swift as the God himself. Here it should be noted that the contact is said to have been only mental and not physical. Immediately afterwards Puṣyikasthalā is said to have given birth to Hanumān in a lonely cave."

(IV 66 8-20)

Certainly in ancient India begetting children "by deposition" was a recognised institution. But the rules pertaining to this custom were rather strict, lest they should run into corruption. Manu distinctly says that this system was introduced during the reign of Vera, but proscribed very soon afterwards, for it caused confusion of castes. It is for this very reason that he condemns the practice (IX-64-65)

But we know that its death was slow. And the Purāṇas preserve numerous cases where children were actually begotten "by appointment". We know that Vaśiṣṭha for the continuance of the Ikṣvāku line, produced the Prince Asmaka from the wife of King Kalmṛapida (Vāyu 88-177), that Vyāsa produced Dhṛta rīṣṭra, Pāydu and Vidum from the soil owned by the late King Vicitra Virya (Matsya 50-44 47). The instances may be multiplied.

But to my mind the case in hand is one of clear indiscrimination on the part of Vāyu as well as Añjanā. For who "deputed" Vāyu to produce a child on his behalf? Again, the severest criterion on this system seems to have been that the 'deputed' man should approach the woman devoid of passion, as had actually been done by the Kṣattriya women—after the annihilation of the Kṣattriya males at the hands of Parāsurama (Skanda, V 128 20). But in the present case we are distinctly told that

दृष्ट्वा शुभसर्वोङ्की पवन काममोहितः ।
स तां भुजाभ्यां दीर्घाभ्यां पर्याप्तजत मारुत ॥

As soon as the Wind God saw the perfect limbed one, he became love sick and embraced her with his long arms.

But though promiscuous in sexual matters, these Vanaras had a keen moral sense that really rouses our admiration. While thinking of taking to starvation for having failed to trace the whereabouts of Sītā, says the crown prince Angada,

स्रातुज्येष्टस्य ये गार्या जीवतो महिर्वा प्रियाम् ।
धर्मेण भातरं यस्तु स्थीकरोति जुगुप्सितः ॥
कथं स धर्मं जानीते ।

The wife of the elder brother should be looked up to like one's mother, and woe be to him—who violates her during the life time of his elder brother. Such a person cannot be credited with the knowledge of the Dharma.

Again when the Wind God had secured her person energetically with his long arms and when the 'soul had met the soul (गतात्मा), the she Vānara Anjana is said to have protested against this unseemly conduct of the all powerful God in these words

एकपदीश्वरमिद के नाशयितुमिच्छति ॥

(IV 66 16)

who is it that dares violat my chastity ? Again engaged in prying into the barem of Rāvaga Hanuman is said to have paid a visit to the drinking house attached to the Palace. There he came across a whole bery of beautiful girls, the inmates in Rāvaga's harem sleeping off the intoxication produced by the drink. Naturally they were all lying in a disorderly fashion with their clothes displaced from the proper position. At this sight Hanumān's conscience rebels and he thinks in this strain

परदारायरोपस्य प्रसुमस्य निरीक्षणम् ।

इदं गलु ममात्यर्थं पर्मलोपं परिप्यति ॥

न हि मे परदाराणां इष्टिर्यायवर्तिनी ।

अय चास मया हृष्टं परदारपरिप्लद ॥

The sight of the sleeping inmates of an unknown person's harem would certainly result in a loss of virtue for never have I designed to cast my eyes on the women belonging to others. Besides I saw here one guilty of dishonoring another person's wife. But very soon he restored the balance of his mind for

कामं दृष्टा मया सर्वा विश्वस्ता राघुणियः ।
 न तु मे मनसा किञ्चिद्दैषत्यमुपद्यते ॥
 मनो हि हेतुः सर्वं पामिन्द्रियाणां प्रवर्तने ।
 शुभाशुभास्ववस्थागु तथा मे सुव्यवस्थितम् ॥

(V-11-41-42)

Minutely did I see the women of Rāvana, at a time when they did not expect me, but for all that my mind is as pure as ever. The mind is the agent—that moves the senses in producing good or evil conditions and that agent is well in my hand.

Probably this was the reason that led the poet to call him self controlled (आत्मवान् V I 196 V-61-4) more than once.

The Vānaras also knew how to be grateful. In reply to the severe indictment levelled against Sugrīva by the hot headed Laksmana, Tāra vindicated his character in these words -

नैवारुतरः सुग्रीवो न शठो नापि दारणः ।
 नैवानृतकथो चीरो न जिहात्य कपीश्वरः ॥
 उपकारं कृतं चीरो नाप्ययं विस्मृतः कपिः ।

This lord of the Vānaras must not be taken for an ungrateful, or a deceitful, or a rude, or an untruthful or an insincere being, nor has he forgotten the good turn done him by Rāma.

They also knew how to forget that stern daughter of God-Duty, when steeped in wine and women. And we are told how Sugrīva spent the whole of the rainy season in the company of women without doing anything for Rāma, and it required the Herculean strength of a wrathful Laksmana to rouse him from the stupor. Indeed, Tāra defends his conduct in these words -

मतन्वे तव बुद्धिरस्ति त्वं है यथा मनुवश प्रपनः ।
 एकाली हि यथार्थधर्माद्यवेदते कामरतिर्मनुष्यः ॥
 तमवृत्तं मम संनिष्ठाएं कामाभियोगाच्च विमुक्तलज्जम् ।
 स तावत्परदोरहन्तस्त्वद्ग्रातरं वानरखण्डनाथम् ॥
 पर्यो धर्मतपोभिरामाः कामानुकामाः प्रतिवद्धनोहाः ।
 । प्रकृत्या चपलः कपिस्तु कथं न सज्जेत सुपेषु राजा ॥

(IV- 33-55-57).

You have been angry with Sugriva finding him attached me, for you have all along kept yourself strenuously from the Path of Desire, even when men come to lose power of discretion when steeped in pleasure,—and the sages, always engaged in asceticism and religious duties, of desire, are overpowered by sweet Forgetfulness,— why should not this Lord of the Vanaras, by nature minded, lose himself in pleasure? Therefore, O deserter of the heroes on the enemy side, it behoves you to use Sugriva who shamelessly follows the path of Desire, devoted to me through passion, even like a brother of yours!

Thus, then, were the Vanaras of old, almost divine in displaying their strength of character and mostly human on the erring side.

Religion—Besides giving the much sought for peace of mind, the religion followed by a certain people goes to bind together the detached members into a homogeneous whole. It comes to supply one of those ties that makes a nation of a certain people. In the case of the Vanaras we are not sure if this seeming side of the utility of Religion played an important part, but we are sure that it went to satisfy the hunger of their hearts and that it supplied the necessary strength wherewith to overcome obstacles.

At the outset it must be told that Vālmīki conceived these Vānaras to have been the children of Aryan Gods. As such it was only natural for them to pour forth the ardent devotion of their hearts at the feet of the gods recognised by the Aryas of old. Thus indirectly it throws some light on the religious beliefs of our forefathers in the Rāmāyanic Age.

"Before taking a leap across the sea from the Mahendra Hills, Hanuman is said to have prayed to Surya, Mahendra Pavana, the Self born One, and other beings worthy of receiving obeisance. Then he is said to have turned to the east and bowed down to his father Vayu' (V- 1 8 9)

Similarly before entering the Aśoka Park, he is said to have 'prayed to the Self born One Agni, Vayu, Indra who carries the thunder bolt Varuna who carries the noose, the Moon, the Sun, the Asvins the Maruts, the Rsis and the Lord of all Beings for the success of his mission.'

(V-13-62-65)

"Before stepping into the gardens, he thinks of saluting the Vasus, the Rudras, the Adityas, the Asvin twins and the Maruts (V-13-54)

Then he proceeded to salute Rama, Lakṣmaṇa, Sit, Rūdra, Indra, Yama, Vayu, Candra, Agni and the Maruts

(V-13-57)

These then were some of the deities worshipped by the Vanaras as well as the Aryas of old. But this list is certainly not exhaustive and it is just possible that there were many more who shared with the above mentioned gods the devotion and attachment of the Vanaras.

Indeed, we are amused to find these Vānaras divided into several religious sects. For instance, we are told that the Vānara chief Rambha was an ardent devotee of Indra (VI 27-16), then with reference to the Vānara Lord Sata vali,

Suka informs Rāvaṇa that he was a Sun-worshipper (VI-27-44). Thus the seed of the cult of Bhakti was there.

Now we will proceed to describe some of the rites and ceremonies connected with their religion. It has already been noted that they believed in the efficacy of offering water in honour of the departed souls (IV-25-52-53), and that they also gladly followed the lead of the Brāhmaṇas whose services were in request at the time of religious ceremonies specially. We have seen how they were propitiated by Sugrīva on the occasion of his coronation ceremony and how they conducted the religious rites connected therewith (IV-25-14 ff). We also know that Vālin used to visit the four seas daily to perform the Sandhyā prayers and on that occasion we are told that he used to repeat the Vedic mantras (नैगमान्तर्मन्त्रान्) (VII-34-16 18). Again before Vālin went to have the final encounter with his brother Sugrīva, Tāra, we know, dismissed him after formally walking round him and performing the auspicious rites (known as the स्वस्त्रयन्) in accordance with the prescribed form (IV-16-11-12). Similarly, before Hanumān took a leap across the sea, the venerable Jāmbavān is said to have encouraged him in these words: "In conformity with the opinion expressed by the Vanara Nestors and by favour of the Ṛsis, we will all perform the auspicious rites for the success of your mission. Take leap across the sea and we will wait for you on one leg anxiously looking for your return" (IV 67 33-34)

Then, the search party sent to the south under the lead of Āṅgada failing to discover the whereabouts of Sītā, for fear of losing their lives if they returned unsuccessful to Kuśhindhā, determined to lay down their lives by taking to starvation (प्राणेष्वदेशनम्). On that occasion taking leave of one another, each squatted on the sea-coast, on a seat

made of the Kusa grass, the ends of which pointed to the south, with his face turned to the east and having touched water ceremonially (IV-55-20)

The readers' attention here is drawn to the fact that Rāma, too, did exactly the same thing to propitiate the Sea-God before he crossed over to Laṅkā (VI-21-1-11), and we are told that the valiant Parikṣito, too, did the same thing when cursed to die bitten by the Takṣaka (Bhāgavata, 1-19-17)

We propose to take leave of this topic after citing a case of the spirit of religious intolerance displayed by Hanumān on the occasion of his first visit to Laṅkā After discovering Sītā in the Aśoka Park, Hanumān wanted to test the fighting strength of Rāvaṇa So it is represented that he laid waste the fine Park, thus taking the offensive (V-41-1-41) This fact was duly reported to Rāvaṇa by the Rākṣasū guards of Sītā (V 42 3 5) When opposed by the king's own Kākara guards, he is said to have destroyed them fighting with an iron bar (V 42 27 42) Next, we are told, he proceeded to demolish the cātya temple of the Rākṣasas which he actually burnt down, and killed the guards (V 43-1 25) I mention this fact because in ancient India, religious persecution was rarely resorted to

चिनीतः, धृतिमान्, मतिमान्, and महान् (III-72-13), illustrious without a parallel, adhering to the truth, humble, patient, intelligent, and great. Again दक्षः, प्रगल्भः, धृतिमान्, महायलपराक्रमः (III-72-14) and कृतशः, (III-72-14) Elsewhere he is referred to as धर्मतिमा (IV 3 22) religious, विद्वान् (IV-7-25) learned, प्रकृत्या निषुलः दुद्धिमांश्च (IV 15 14), skilful and wise by nature, रणकोविदः (IV 16 19) a skilful soldier, मनस्त्विन् (IV-29-7), knowing the true sense of the words and आत्मवान् (IV-32-1), self controlled. Further on we are told that he was नित्यपरिणितः (VI 19 36), behaving like a learned man in every day affairs, अदीनसत्त्वः (VI-20-22), high-spirited, प्रियवादिन् (39-4) sweet tongued, सर्वज्ञः (IV 43 2) all-knowing, वाक्यविशारदः (V 63 15), skilful in the use of words, and अर्थविज्ञाप्तमः (IV 40-15) well-versed in the science of Politics. Then Sugrīva at one place addressed the Vanara chief Satavala as अर्थविद्विवर (IV 43 5), the Prince of the Politicians. Similarly our Poet at one place speaks of Jambavan as अर्थवित् (V 60 14) well versed in the science of Politics. He also employs the following epithets to describe him, viz वाक्यज्ञेविद् (IV 65 20), skilful in the use of words, महाग्राहः (IV 65 28), highly intelligent, and शास्त्रबुद्धपा विचक्षणः (VI 17 45), well read in the Sāstras.

With regard to Hanumān, we are fortunate enough to have in possession the names of certain definite subjects in which he is said to have attained proficiency. To propitiate Vāyu, the Sun god is said to have granted the following boon to Hanumān यदा च शास्त्रागायत्रेण शक्तिरस्य भविष्यति । तदास्य शास्त्रं दास्यामि येत यामी भविष्यति ॥ (VII 36. 4)

When he becomes capable of studying the Sāstras, I shall teach him in such a way that he becomes an elocutionist.

made of the Kusa grass, the ends of which pointed to the south, with his face turned to the east and having touched water ceremonially (1V-55-20).

The readers' attention here is drawn to the fact that Rāma, too, did exactly the same thing to propitiate the Sea-God before he crossed over to Lankā (VI-21-1-11), and we are told that the valiant Parikṣita, too, did the same thing when cursed to die bitten by the Takṣaka (Bhāgavata, 1-19-17).

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Thus, in the field of religion at least, these Vanaras resembled the Aryans more than in any thing else.

Education—That the Vānaras detested to starve out their brains is amply manifested by the fact that they had culture which was all their own. That they studied divers subjects may be ascertained by a reference to the text. The poet uses here and there different epithets to describe Sugrīva—I mean his character and attainments, and here are some of these. We are told that he was अभिनप्रभः, सत्यसंधः,

विनीतः, धृतिमान्, मतिमान्, and महान् (III-72 13), illustrious without a parallel, adhering to the truth, humble, patient, intelligent, and great Again दक्षः, प्रगल्भः, धुतिमान्, महायज्ञपराक्रमः (III-72 14) and रूतद्वाः, (III-72 14) Elsewhere he is referred to as धर्मत्मा (IV 3 22) religious, विद्वान् (IV-7-25) learned, प्रकृत्या निषुणः दुद्धिमांश्च (IV 15 14), skilful and wise by nature, रथकोविदः (IV 16 19) a skilful soldier, मनस्विन् (IV-29 7), knowing the true sense of the words and आत्मवान् (IV 32 1), self controlled Further on we are told that he was नित्यंपरिहितः (VI 19 36), behaving like a learned man in every day affairs, अदीनसत्त्वः (VI 20 22), high spirited, प्रियवादिन् (39 4) sweet tongued, सर्वज्ञः (IV-43 2) all knowing, धार्मयज्ञशारदः (1 6² 15), skilful in the use of words, and अर्थविज्ञमः (IV 40 15) well versed in the science of Politics Then Sugrīva at one place addressed the Vānara chief Satavala as अर्धविद्वान् (IV 43 5) the Prince of the Politicians Similarly our Poet at one place speaks of Jambavān as अर्थवित् (V 60 14) well versed in the science of Politics He also employs the following epithets to describe him, viz धार्मकोविदः (IV 65 20), skilful in the use of words, महाप्राप्तः (IV 65 28) highly intelligent, and शास्त्रबुद्ध्या विचक्षणः (VI 17 45), well read in the Sāstras

With regard to Hanāmān, we are fortunate enough to have in possession the names of certain definite subjects in which he is said to have attained proficiency To propitiate Vāyu, the Sun god is said to have granted the following boon to Hanāman यदा च शास्त्रायच्छेनु शुक्लरस्य भविष्यति । तदास्य शास्त्रं दास्यामि येन धार्मी भविष्यति ॥ (VII 36 4)

When he becomes capable of studying the Sāstras, I shall teach him in such a way that he becomes an elocutionist

Then during the period of Sugrīva's exile from Kishkindhā, he is said to have "traversed the whole earth, from the Udaya giri to the Astācala urged on by a vehement desire to learn the Vyākaraṇa. In a very short time this matchless Vānara attained perfection in all the branches of this particular subject viz the Sātras, Vṛttis, notes thereon, and the appendices (संग्रह)" (VII 36 44—45) Consequently we are assured,

न द्वास्य कश्चित्सदृशोऽस्ति शास्त्रे धैश्चारदे छन्दगता तथैव ॥
सर्वात्मु विद्यात्मु तपोविद्याने प्रसर्षतेऽयं हि गुरुं सुराणाम् ।

(VII 36 45-46)

nobody excelled him in the knowlengoe of the Sāstras, as well as in the Scieoce of the composition of the Vedic mantras (छन्दस्) He could even challenge the preceptor of the Devas in the knowledge of all the Vidyās as well as in the matter of the rites and ceremonies connected with asceticism

Again, being profoundly impressed with the introductory speech delivered by Hanūmān, on the occasion of his first visit to the exiled princes, Rāma is said to have remarked

नानुग्वेदविनीतस्य नायजुर्वेदधारिण ।
नासामवेदविदुपः शक्यमेव विभाषितुम् ॥
नूनं व्याकरणं छत्स्नमनेन वदुवा थ्रुतम् ।
यहु व्याहरतानेन न किञ्चिदपशन्दितम् ॥

(IV 3 28 29)

A man unacquainted with the contents the Rk, the Yajus and the Sāman, cannot speak like that It is certain that he must have studied the Vyākaraṇa several times thoroughly, for in course of his long speech, he has not misured a single word Thus we have seen that the Vanaras studied definite subjects with an eye to their utility in the practical field Here a word about the language used by

them may not be considered irrelevant. It is just possible that at that time in India the mass of the people used the variant forms of Prakrt in their daily life, whereas the learned folk in their formal talks most probably used the refined Sanskrit in conformity with the rules of grammar. For instance, Hanumān on the occasion of his first visit to Sita is in a fix as to the language he should make use of for opening the conversation. He is averse to using the formal Sanskrit lest Sītā should take him for Rāvaṇa in disguise. So he decides

(V.30-18)

धार्वं चोदाहरिष्यामि मानुषीमिदं संस्कृताम् ॥

(V.30-17)

to make use of the colloquial Sanskrit. Thus, I am inclined to believe that the Vānaras too, like others used Prakrt under ordinary circumstances and the formal Sanskrit under special ones. In addition to their being bookish some of these Vanaras were great travellers who had viewed things with their own eyes. We have already seen how Jamhavān had tramped round the world full twenty one times when the Devas joined hands with the Asuras to churn the sea in search of the Amṛta (IV 66 32 33). Vālmīki, it has been already alluded to above, used to visit the four seas daily for offering his Sandhyā prayers (VII 34 16 18). Again, for fear of losing his life in the hands of Vālin, Sugriva toured round the four quarters of the globe, and the results of his experiences have been accorded a prominent place in the Rāmāyaṇa (IV 46 10 20). And the knowledge of the wide world he gained then, was utilised by him when he sent out search parties under various Vānara chiefs to discover Sītā (IV-40-43).

Again, these Vānaras were past masters in the art of healing, and as such they were acquainted with the medicinal

properties of numerous herbs and roots. We are told that the Vānara messengers deputed by Hanūmān at the desire of Sugrīva, on their return journey visited the place where in by-gone days Mañjadeva had celebrated a sacrifice on the Himalayas, and brought for their king fruits, roots and medicinal herbs that grew there (IV-37-27-32). Again, when Indra-jit had seriously wounded Rāma and Lakṣmana, Suṣeṇa proposed to send Sampāti, Panasa and others to the Candra and the Drona hills in the Kṣiroda sea to fetch the divine herbs, सखीविकरणी and विशलयी, that grew there (VI-50-30-31). Again, when Indrajit had wounded most of the Vānara chiefs along with Rāma and Lakṣmana a second time, on that occasion we are told that Jambha-van sent Hanumān to fetch four medicinal herbs मृतसङ्खीचनी, विशलय-करणी, मुरुर्णकरणी and सन्धानी from the Oṣadhi hills in the Himalayan regions, that alone could restore the wounded Vānaras (VI 74 29-34). Again on the destruction of Indra-jit, Suṣeṇa, at the desire of Rāma, cured Lakṣmana and other disabled Vānara soldiers of their wounds by applying efficacious remedies (VI-91-20-27). Once more when Rāvana out of spite had wounded Lakṣmana with his Sakti dart, Suṣeṇa directed Hanumān to go once more to the Oṣadhi hills and to get विशलयकरणी, सावरण्यकरणी, सङ्खीच-करणी and सन्धानी for bringing round the younger Prince (VI-101-29-32).

Mode of warfare—Valmiki describes these Vānaras as
 शिलाप्रहरणाः सर्वे सर्वे पर्यतयोधिनः ।
 नखदंष्ट्रायुयाः सर्वे सर्वे सर्वाभिकोविदाः ॥

(I. 17. 25-26)

Fighting with hills and stones, having nails and teeth for their weapons and knowing the use of all weapons Elsewhere we are told that these Vānaras on reaching Lanka

ते तु वानरशादूलाः शादूला इव इष्टिषः ।
गृहीत्वा द्रमशैलाभान् दृष्टा युदय तस्थिरे ॥

(VI-47-45)

stood ready to give battle holding the ends of trees and stones, and he goes on telling this fact and nauscam. Further on, Valmiki tells us, how they commenced the warfare when Rama gave the word of command —

"On the word of command having been given by Rāma, every individual Vānara raised a terrific yell impelled by a desire to make a rush. The Vānara chiefs thought of tearing open the town by striking it with huge hill tops and reducing it to pieces with their blows. These uprooting numerous trees, both small and big, climbed on the ramparts of Lanka, in the very presence of Rāvaṇa. Thus those copper faced and gold coloured Vānaras, ready to die for Rāma, made a rush at the walls of Lanka, brandishing their weapons that consisted of the Sal trees and stones. Then entering the town they began to demolish the ramparts and innumerable porches with huge stones and fists, filled up the trench with dust, hill tops, straw, and wood" (VI 42 10 18)

Thus Valmiki wants us to believe that these Vānaras were deficient in the use of भ्रष्ट, or missiles that could be hurled at the enemy from a distance. When at close quarters, it is unnecessary for us to say, they took to wrestling. We know, for instance, that Valin fought a wrestling duel with Dundubhi who had assumed the form of a buffalo. Ultimately we are told that having belaboured him mercilessly with his fists, thighs, feet, stones and trees, Valin killed his antagonist by dashing him on the ground.

(IV-11-40 47)

Similarly the preliminary contest between Valin and Sugriva was fought mainly with a free exchange of slaps.

and fists, till badly wounded, Sugriva gave way and took to flight (IV 12 17 23) Again, in the final encounter, the contest began with boxing Sugriva, then, belaboured Valho with a huge Sal tree Sugriva next was worsted in a wrestling match, during which trees, stones, nails, kicks and slaps were freely exchanged Meanwhile, Rama finding Sugriva driven to the wall, brought down his adversary with a deadly arrow—(IV 16 14 39)

But in this particular branch of fighting, viz wrestling the Vanaras, it seems, had attained great perfection Valmiki happening to give a detailed description of the wrestling contest between Ravana and Sugriva, and the slights and tricks employed by each, really raises our admiration We are told that 'the contest began with free exchange of fists, slaps, kicks and striking with the elbows Then there were throws and falls Next, the one harred with the arm the onslaught of the other, followed by walking in circles in a guarded way Then they advanced a few steps forward and then retreated in a zig zag fashion Lastly we are told how each took recourse to circular movements, hasty with drawals, to make the enemy miss the aim, advancing steadily towards the enemy eying him all the time, withdrawals after defeats to a corner running towards the enemy, resting the arms on the thighs and doubling the body, striking the enemy at every pace, locking the arms on the breast and extending the arms to hold the arms of the enemy etc' (VI 40 15 26) And need we say that our wrestlers make use of these very tricks till to day ? The Vanaras also knew well the art of boxing and we are told how Angada fought with a Rakshasa general Vajra Daptra by name, a boxing contest

But it seems that the Vanaras knew the use of arms as well and that they sometime, actually made use of these In

the course of the description of these Vanaras, the poet along with others, uses the following terms, knowing the use of all weapons, like the nectar consuming Devas (1-17 6) "knowing the use of all weapons (I 17 26), Hanuman pays a compliment to his fellow Vanaras when he calls them वृत्तिग्राही (V 59 8)

Besides, Lakshmana while going to Kishkindha to see Sugriva, came across Vanara guards liberally provided with arms, out side the town limits (IV 31 19) again he saw that armed soldiers guarded the gates of Sugriva's palace (IV 33 17)

Again, later on, we are told how the crown prince Angada killed Vajra Damgra after fighting a duel with him with a shield and a broad sword (VI 54 30 14) Further on, we are told how in the course of a duel another Raksha general, Vitupaka by name cut off Sugriva's armours (VI 96 26 27)

Amusements--Life is hardly worth living without a loud, lusty laugh! And though our poet does not tell us exactly how our heroes lost themselves in a loud laughter that taking away the cares and woes of this earth, transplanted them for the time being to the bowers of bliss where there reigns eternal beatitude and sweet forgetfulness yet we are in a position to assert that the Vanaras had their own way of amusing themselves

There is no doubt that they cultivated the art of music During his lonely sojourn on the Prasravana hills, Rama used to listen to the sweet music of the Vanara minstrels, that came floating on the air from the neighbouring Kishkindha (IV 27 27) Again, Lakshmana caught the strains of the Vanara music when he entered Sugriva's harem, and this music, we are told, was seen like in its get up as it agreed in keeping time and cadence and rich in ornamentation (IV-33 21)

Again, it has already been alluded to above how steeped in wine and women Sugrīva, on his accession to the throne managed to banish from his mind, temporarily at least, the world outside and its concerns. Mention has also been made above as to the way in which Angada and his underlings notified their success in locating the whereabouts of Sīta to the dreadful court of Kiśkindhā, (V 61 62)

Position of the she vāṇaras—Says the great law-giver Manu

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः ।

यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तप्राकलाः किया. || (III 56)

The gods delight in dwelling at a place where the womenfolk are honoured, and where these are treated with scant respect there every thing goes wrong. Unfortunately Vālmīki introduces only two she Vāṇaras in the course of his narrative. Of these we know Rūmā—the wife of Sugrīva—only by name, of the other viz Tārā we can say that we know something about her *in extenso*. And though aware of the danger of generalising things from a single instance, we could not check the temptation of rounding off the subject matter of this paper by a brief reference to this point.

Indeed, the high estimation in which Tārā was held by the Vāṇaras in general, and by Vālin and Sugrīva in particular, is simply bewildering, and the wonder of all wonders is this that the Aryan poet too shares this admiration for her along with her own people. Vālmīki is unstinted in lavishing suitable epithets to describe her character and attainments. He calls her ताराधिपातमानना (IV-16 1), having a face bright like the moon, प्रिययादिनी दक्षिणा (IV-16 11) sweet tongued, sincere, मन्त्रविद् (IV-16 12), well versed in the Mantras, सनी (IV-19 7), a chaste lady, एचिरामना (IV-19 15),

having a beautiful face , चारहृसिनी (IV 19 17) sweet smiling, मासिनी (IV 20 2), wrathful, अनिन्द्यवर्णी (IV 20 26), having a colour that could not be talked lightly of सोकथ्रुता (IV 23 1), well known in the world , चारनेत्रा, कपिसिहनाथा, अदीनसत्वा (IV 24 26), with beautiful eyes, consort of the lion of the Vanaras high spirited, आर्या (IV 24 29), an honourable lady, मनस्विनी (IV 24 30), intellectual, and सलक्षणा (IV 33 38), carrying auspicious marks Valin who knew her better speaks of her in the following terms —सर्वज्ञा (IV 17 41), the omniscient, तपस्विनी (IV 18 55), leading a religious life

Before expiring, he is said to have bestowed high compliments on her while taking leave of Sugriva

मुपेणदुहिता चेयमर्थसूदमविनिधये ।
श्रौतपातिके च विधिधे सर्वत परिनिष्ठिता ॥
यदेपा साध्यति ग्रूपात्वाये तनुक्तसशयम् ।
नदि तारामत किञ्चिदन्यथा परिवर्तते ॥

(IV 22 13—14)

Tara, the daughter of Surenā is well accustomed to look into the springs of all actions is well versed in the science dealing with omens and is skilful in doing everything. What ever action she approves of let that be done without hesitation, for she seldom miscalculates. And the poor Valin came to realise this fact at the cost of his life for before he went out to give the battle to Sugriva Tara had most solemnly advised him not to go (IV 15 6 30). Again Hanoman, while consoling Tara on the death of Valin calls her a परिषुप्ता or a blue stocking (IV 21 5). Lakshmana too, sings in the same strain and calls her सायंतस्यदा (IV 33 49), knowing well, the springs of actions. Angada also uses the following respectful terms to describe her

प्रभृत्या प्रियपुत्रा सा सानुषोदा तपस्विनी ॥ (IV-55 15)

Naturally of a loving disposition, fond of child and devoted to religious pursuits. Such then was the high regard in which Tarā was held in olden times, and we may not be accused of committing a grave error when we say that the Vanaras, under ordinary circumstances, treated their womenfolk with respect.

And this Tarā, before Valin died, was most solemnly committed to the care of Rama in these words

मदोपकृतदेषां तां यथा लारां तपस्त्वनीम् ।

सुश्रीवा नावमन्येत तथावस्थानुमर्हसि ॥ (IV.18 55)

Be good enough to acquit yourself in such a way that Sugrīva might not dishonour her—the pious lady who has been reduced to this pitiable state through my fault !

And how honorably kept !

Conclusion—Such were the Vanaras of old and such was their civilisation. Thus giving a direct lie to the testimony of the Bhāgavata Purāṇa,

तदोऽर्थकामाभिनिधेश्चित्तमनां शुनां कर्पीतामिप (I.18.45)

that the Vanaras even like the dogs are devoted exclusively to Artha and Kāma, we actually find that Dharma too equally engaged their attention, and this was the *summum bonum* of life aimed at by the Aryans of old.

Now the last question that awaits solution in this connection, is—who were these Vanaras of old ? There are people who are pleased to call these non Aryans. I remember to have seen the abstract of a paper, published in the Proceedings of the Third Oriental Conference held at Madras in this connection. In it the learned writer tried to identify the Vanaras of old with certain aboriginal tribes inhabiting the central parts of C. P. I do not want to pick up a quarrel with the above mentioned scholar, but I would only like to

invite his attention to the fact that Valmiki never intended that his creations should be misconstrued in this way. I am sure that he directly or indirectly, never calls the Vānaras non Aryans. Only once I remember the wrathful Lakshmana uses the word अनार्य with reference to Sugriva and there the sense is clear. When he says to the Vānara king

अनार्यस्ये रुतप्रभ मिथ्यादी च पानर !
पूर्वं रुतपौ रामस्य न तत्प्रतिकरोमि यत् ॥ (IV-34-13)

he means to abuse him and अनार्य here does not mean a non-Aryan, but rude or uncivil. Again if you call a spade a spade, it will not be taken as an abuse, and if we perforce apply the sense of non Aryan here then it must be understood that Lakshmana was conscious of the fact that he was abusing an Aryan by using the term अनार्य. On the contrary Valmiki more than once uses the term आर्य with reference to these Vānaras. It is certainly not a euphemism when the poet calls Tāra आर्य (V 24-29), and when Tāra calls Vālin आर्यपुत्र (IV-19-27). Again, these Vānaras were neither अनार्य, nor अवद्धा, nor अनुनः nor अनिन्द्र (see Iyer's "Life in the Age of the Mantras"). And if the difference between the Aryas of the Vedic age and the non Aryan Dasyus was not one of race, but of cult alone, then how are we to call these Fire worshipping, and Indra and Brahma worshipping, Vanaras, non-Aryans? Under these circumstances I am strongly in favour of suspecting that these Vānaras were the Vṛātyas of the first migration, who had taken to the fresh fields and pastures new of the Deccan on the advent of the Aryans of the second migration, and that they had already been reclaimed before Rama in the course of his wanderings visited their habitat. But when all has been said about the Vānaras, the fact remains that their trial could not be reconciled with sober history, and here I plead my irresponsibility.

IV—A COMPARISON OF THE CONTENTS OF
THE RGVEDA-, VÂJASANEYI-,
TAITTIRIYA-, AND ATHARVAVEDA-(CÂTURA-
DHYÂVIKÂ) PRÂTISAKHYAS

By Mangal Deva Shastri.

It is recognised that the study of the different Prâti-sâkhyas is indispensable not only to the textual criticism of the different Vedic Sâhitas but also to the interpretation of many a doubtful form in their texts. Their importance to the student of the history of Vedic Grammar which is represented in Sanskrit literature only by a few more or less scientific treatises cannot be exaggerated. Similar is the case if we look at them from the point of view of the history of Indo-Aryan sounds or Indian phonetics. At least one of them also affords a good deal of material for the study of Vedic metre. It is strange that the study of this important branch of Sanskrit literature, which as its name implies used to be an essential feature of the courses of study prevalent, in olden days, in the different branches or Sâhitas of the learned community in India, has for a long time been neglected, so much so that even such great writers as Sayana and others do not show much familiarity with these works in their Vedic commentaries. This accounts for the unsatisfactory state, in many places, of their texts and commentaries. It is a matter of great satisfaction, however, that these works so long involved in darkness and obscurity are again seeing the light of the day through the labours of modern scholarship.

It is clear that comparative study, in detail, of the works in question is an essential preliminary for our being able to arrive at some definite results with regard to the

different studies or sciences related to them. Though it is true that a great bulk of these works is concerned only with a particular Vedic Shāstra, the scientific theories underlying all their treatment are generally the same or at least similar. The standard of development of the different studies represented in them is also, generally speaking, the same. It being so, it is not impossible to draw, from their comparative study, general results which may throw a good deal of light on the scientific and historical study of the different sciences referred to above. In view of these facts a detailed and exhaustive comparison of the contents of the different Pratisākhya-s, given below, is bound to be of interest to the students of Vedic philology. The general results which can be drawn on the basis of this study will be dealt with in due course in subsequent sections. It must be admitted that something in this direction has been already accomplished by Prof. Whitney in his learned and scholarly editions of the Taittirīya and Atharva Pratisākhya-s and to a less extent also by Prof. Weber in his Vajasaneyī Pratisākhya; but apart from this material fact that their treatment of this matter is not exhaustive, their comparisons, dispersed as they are throughout the whole books, also cannot be readily used and properly studied.

A few words about the texts used and the references given below are also necessary here. For the Rg Prātiśākhya, of course, I have followed my usual method of referring to a Pāṭala and to the number of the Sātra in that Pāṭala, and that, too, according to my own edition of the work, which, I hope, will be, before long, in the hands of the public. As for the Vaj Prātiśākhya, unfortunately, owing to their unsatisfactory nature, I could not strictly follow any one of the published texts. The cases where, with regard to reference, I have deviated from Prof. Weber's edition are as follows. In Ch. III my references do not correspond to his numbering.

of the Sūtras, as I refer to his Sūtras, 1 (a) and 1 as 1 and 2 respectively and as the Sūtra (सूत्र च) 60, according to my reference, is not counted at all by Weber. So is the case with Ch. IV. Weber includes Sūtras 52 and 53 in one Sūtra (52). He numbers Sūtras 58 and 59 as 57 and 57 (a) respectively. An additional Sūtra (115: न द्वितीयम्) is wrongly inserted by him in the text. I may further add that I have referred to Weber's I. 39 and I. 40 respectively as I. 40 and I. 39. In other cases, of course, I have throughout followed Prof. Weber. The references to the Tait. Prāt. and Ath. Prāt. are according to the editions of Prof. Whitney.

As will appear from a careful study of the following comparison, my interpretation of some Sūtras (e. g. Tait. Prāt. XI. 19) is different from that of Prof. Whitney and others. In the interest of brevity I have omitted to point out such differences in the following pages.

The order of various topics given under different heads cannot be said to be strictly scientific in all respects. On the whole they are arranged according to their subject matter, but in some cases, especially when the matter is not common even to any two Prātrikhyas, each Prātrikhya is taken and dealt with separately in the order which is adopted for it in the following table.

I: INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY.

I. Introductory matter :

	Rg. Prāt.	Vāj. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
Obeisance to the deity	... Intro. stanza 1	... "	" ..."	" ..."
Nature of the intended work	... " "	... "	..."	" ..."
A mystic description of the three kinds of Vedic texts, i. e. Saṃhitā, Pāda and Krama ..	Intro. stanzas 2—4	..."	..."	" ..."
Requirements of a Vedic Scholar cope of the treatise	Intro. stanzas 5,6,8 ... Intro. stanzas 5—7	..." I. 1—4 ..."	XXIV. 5,6 ..." I. 1—2	" ..." I. 2
Relation of the treatise to the general grammar	..."	..."	..."	"
Enumeration of alphabetic sounds	Intro. stanzas 9, 10 ..."	VIII. 1—30, 43—46, I. 34 ..."	"	"

" 2. Definition of Terms :

(79)

	Ptg. Prāt.	Vāj. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
समानात्मक	... I. 1	... I. 45, VIII. 8-12	I. 2 VIII. 2-13	Not defined, but used do.
समत्यक्षर	... I. 2	... I. 3	I. 5 I. 47, VIII. 14- 29	do.
स्वर	... I. 6	I. 6 I. 7	I. 6 I. 7	do.
स्वरात्	... I. 7	I. 7 I. 9	VIII. 21 VIII. 15-20	do.
स्वर्णी	... I. 9	I. 9 I. 10	VIII. 8 VIII. 22	do.
अन्तःस्था	... I. 10	I. 10 I. 11,12	I. 9 I. 12,13	do.
नम्रत	... I. 11	... I. 13	I. 9 L 54	I. 10
अगोप	... I. 12	... I. 14 (also sp. I. 36, XIII. 26)	.. II. 30	I. 11
सेप्तमंश्	... I. 13	... I. 14 (also sp. I. 76)	.. II. 30	I. 11
अचुनासिक्	... I. 14	... I. 14 (also sp. I. 76)	.. II. 30	I. 11

	Rg. Prāt.	Vēj. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
देवा	I. 17	I. 55	I. 31-34	I. 59
रीम्	I. 18	I. 57	I. 35	I. 61
स्वर (= a vowel)	I. 49, XVIII. I. 99, VIII. 48,	Used, but not defined XVIII. 49	I. 93	
यु	I. 20, 21, XVIII. 37, 41 XVIII. 42	....	I. 52-54	
गरीया॒	....	....	....
क्षु	....	XVIII.	XVIII. 14, 15	I. 51
गरीया॒	....	38, 39, 43 XVIII. 44	....
राम. (= a nasal sound)	I. 36	....	....
संप्रग	I. 37, XVIII. 40	I. 48	Used, but not defined	I. 98
नामित्र	I. 48	Cp. I. 74, VIII. 28 I. 62	Cp. I. 18, II. Cp. I. 26, 100 49, XXI. 12-14 II. 31, 33	
राम (= places of production of sounds)	I. 49	....	Used, but not defined	

नामिन्	I 62	1 92-98	do	179-81
प्रयत्न	I 68-70	1 160 168	Used, but not defined	Used, but not defined
रेफिन्ट or रिफिन्ट	I 76-109	I, 158	Cp V 1, XXIV 1-4	Used, but not defined, cp
सहिता	II 2	Used, but not defined, cp	Used, but not defined, cp	III 63
विष्वसि	II 3	I 119	defined, cp 6, XXII 13	
	II 80			
विष्वधि	V 1 3-42			
भूष	VII 2-1	IV 181	Used, but not defined, cp	IV 110, 111
दृग्भूषि (= len, thinning of a short vowel)	X 1 2 X 1 1		XXIV 6	
कम (= the Kram, text)	X 12, XI 29	Used, but not defined, cp		IV 88
उपस्थित				

स्थित or स्थिति	Bg. Prāt. X.III,XI. 28	Vej. Prāt. ...	Taitt. Prāt. Not defined, but used, cp. XX. १२	Ath. Prāt.
स्थितोपस्थित	... X.III,XI. 30	1.1.47	11.5	Cp.I.12
आस	... XIII.1	....	11.4	Cp.I.13
नाद	... XIII.1	....	11.32,31	Cp.I.18
करण (= producing organ or mode of articulation)	XIII.8	Cp.I.11, 43,90 ...	11.32,31	Cp.IV.73, 74,117
समाप्ति	... XIII.31	....	....	....
दैवत	... XIV.1	Not defined, but used, cp. IV.16२.	....	....
प्रथा	... XV. 23—30, XVIII. 58	....	....	....
अध्याय	... XV. 31,XVIII 58	....	....	....

I.35	उपाया (= a sound preceding a final sound)	Used in a more general sense, but not defi- ned, cp. II.41, IV.99	...	1.42	...	Used, but not defined, cp. III.42
	नति (= cerebralization)	Used, but not defined, cp. I.55	...	1.43	Cp.I.3, 1	...
	सर्वं	...	...	1.14	...	...
	सिम् (= समानात्मक)	...	...	1.16	...	..
	भाषित् (= नामित्र)	..	.	1.50, 51	...	..
	जित् (= जरूर of प्रतिनिः)	..	...	1.52	...	...
	मुद् (= मरूर of प्रतिनिः)	...	...	1.53	...	...
	निः (= योगायत्; or उत्तम् of प्रतिनिः) ...	...	...	1.56	Cp.I.27	Used, but not Used, but defined, Cp. XXIV.6
	मात्रा	...				

	Rg. Prāt.	Vaj. Prāt.	Taitt. / Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
त्वं॒न् (= a trinoric prolated vowel)....	I.30; also दीर्घं॑ vowel, cp. VII. 33 etc.	I.58	Not defined, but cp. XI.9.3	I.62
अणु	...	I.60	Not defined, but cp. XI.9.3	Not defined, but cp. III. 65
परमाणु	...	I.61	...	...
लोप	Used, but not defined	I. 141	I. 57	Used, cp. I. 67
आञ्जेकित	...	I. 146	...	Not defined, but used, cp. IV. 40
अपुक्त	Used, but not defined, cp. I.75	I. 151	I. 54	Not defined, but used, cp. I. 72
संहित	Used, bnt not defined	I. 155	...	...
असंहित	do.	I. 156	...	...
अयोगचाह	...	VIII. 23—27	...	...
जिहामूलीय	Cp.intro.stanza 10 and I. 41	VIII. 25	Not defined, but used	Used for all sounds formed at जिहामूल, cp. I. 20.

उपमानिय	VIII. 26	ao.
अनुस्वार	VIII. 27	do.
प्रसरणीय	VIII. 24	do.
यम	VIII. 29	Cp. XXI. 13
पद्	Cp. I. 50	do.
दाता (= classer of mutes)	VIII. 50, 51	Not defined, but need I. 10
त्रास	Unused, but not defined	Not defined, but need Cp. I. 49
छित्रीय	... do.	I. 11
पृतीय	... do.	do.
जन्म	... do.	do.
उत्तम (also पञ्चम in Vāj. Prat)	... do.	I. 14
देशप्रत	... do.	...

Rg. Prāt.	Vñj. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
अवप्रात्	do.	Not defined, but used	do.
प्राप्त (= प्रत्या)	...	...	IV. 1—51 ...
विक्रम (= a kind of अनुवाच accent)	...	...	XIX. 1,2 ...
पदा (= a पदान्त्र sound)	...	...	...
अभिनिष्ठान (= विसर्जनीय)	...	...	...
अभिनिधान (= holding apart of a consonant and suppression of its sound)	Cp. VI. 17	...	Used in a different sense, Cp. XIV. 9—11
शास्त्रापित (= अभिनिधान)	...	Used in another sense, Cp. IV. 1	...
संयुक्त (= Combination of consonants not accompanied with अभिनिधान)	...	Used in the ordinary sense, but Cp. VII. 21	...
कर्त्तव्य	...	...	...
			II. 39

III. 65

IV. 73

IV. 117

IV. 125

शिक्षित	Not defined, but cp. III. 34	...	...
	Not "used," but cp. XIII. 31	...	...
समाप्ति (= restoration in the Padma and Krama texts)	...	...	...

परिहार	Used in another sense, cp. IV.I	...	...
	

आशयप्रिति । = संक्षिप्तायत्त्वनाम्, cp.
Ath. Prāti.)

3. Interpretation and application of rules :

	Rg. Prāt.	Vāj. Prāt.	Tritt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
स्त्रि added to a sound in representing it	...	I. 36	...	...
त्रूप—कार in the name of a sound	...	I. 37	I. 16, cp. XXII. 4	...
उत्र ए—षट् in the name of a sound	XXII. 4, cp. I. 20	...
But ष + कार to be added in the case of consonants	...	I. 38	I. 17	...
An—ष (लो) forms the names of consonants	I. 21	...
Vowels also form the names of consonants	I. 40	...
—कार is not used in the case of Vi, विजुन्या, etc.	I. 41	I. 18

त्रष्ण added to र (instead of—कार)	...	...	...	...
—त्रष्ण added to a short vowel	...	...	...	...
—त्रष्ण signifies the three vowels	...	...	...	...
—त्रष्ण added to a first mute	...	...	...	...
—त्रष्ण signifies the series	...	...	...	...
अ short vowel implies both	...	...	...	...
short and long vowels (in	...	...	...	...
certain cases)	...	...	...	...
I and इ to be treated as homologous vowels'	...	...	...	...
Genocous vowels'	...	...	...	...
Numbers are used with reference	...	...	...	...
to the mutes alone	...	...	...	...
Significance of the terms त्रष्ण,	...	...	...	...
-कार, च, अस्ति, ते, अय, त्ता, या	...	...	...	...
and च used in the treatise	...	...	...	...
XXIII. 3—8	...	...	...	...

	Rg. Prāt.	Vaj. Prāt.	Titt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
Continued implication is of that which was last	I. 58	—
A cited theme ending in <i>a</i> (or any other vowel) includes all its cases or other deri- vative forms	I. 22	...
In case of doubt as to which occurrence of a cited word is intended the next word or part of a word is cited along with it	I. 25	...
Or the citation is made of more than one word (in the same case)	I. 26	...
Whatever word is qualified as 'preceding' another word, that word is to be under- stood in that situation alone	I. 29	...

Whatever word is qualified as
‘following’ another word,
that word is to be taken in
that citation alone

I. 30

An अत्यन्त (addition, to the
word at which the rule
nimit^s, of an extra word or
words from the same Vedic
passage) is with a view to
restrict the application of
the rule to that particular
passage, the rule having its
effect constantly¹

I. 59

A प्रकल्पयन् word or one con-
taining अन्तिवार, though
defined by means of its
surrounding^s, retaining its
character even when
separated from them

I. 60

	Rg. Prāt.	Vṛg. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
A passage of three or more words, if repeated, is as already established	I. 61 I. 50—53......	............
In citation of a word, that word itself (and not a part of a word identical in form with it) is to be understood, even when phonetically altered, or preceded by a- or an-	I. 61, 62 Cp. I. 153, 154 I. 57	I. 48
Unless otherwise stated, parts of compounds treated as words with certain exceptions	Cp. I. 153, 154 I. 56	I. 48	Cp. I. 23
A Praiṣa treated like a Pāda	...	I. 57	...	...
The sound to be changed put in the nominative	...	I. 56	...	...

Or a word, affected by the change, may be cited without any cause

The resulting sound put in the accusative

If a term is used in the locative, the change affects that which (immediately) precedes'

If a term is used in the ablitive, the change affects the initial sound of that which follows'

The genitive case is to be interpreted as meaning 'in the place of'

I 24

I 28

I 133

I 134

I 56

I 135

I 136

...

Rg. Pr̄it.	Vāj. Pr̄it.	Taitt. Pr̄it.	Ath. Pr̄it.
An increment is designated by the instrumental case ...	... I. 137	Cp. I. 23	...
An increment takes place between two words ...	... I. 138	...	...
In case of a single word, however, the increment is made after it ...	... I. 139	...	...
An alteration may affect both initials and finals of words or only a single sound ...	... I. 140	...	...
Alteration and omission are of a single sound, not of a whole word ¹ ...	Cp. II. 5	... I. 56	... I. 56
The conversion is to be made according to proximity ² ...	I. 56	Cp. I. 142	... I. 95

1. Cp. Panini, I. 1, 52 and 54. 2. Cp. Panini, I. 1, 50.

A subsequent mention of words or sounds which are equal in number to those already mentioned is to be taken in the order of their enumeration!

...

L.

I. 143

...

...

In case of doubt as to which ...
of the neighbouring and distant words is meant, the reference should be understood to the neighbouring one

...

L.

I. 144

...

...

When both the preceding and following words come under the influence of two rules at the same time the following one is affected (?) ...

...

L.

I. 145

...

Ath. Prāt.	Rg. Prāt.	Vñj. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.
In case of opposition of two rules the latter is regarded as more powerful excepting in the case of omission ¹	I. 159	...	...
Exceptions to be understood as connected with the general rules	I. 53	•	...
Irregular formations to be taken with reference to the whole treatise	I. 54	•	...
The Sāma vñśa Sūndhu to be regarded as exceptions	I. 60	...	...
Euphonic modification affects only those initials and finals of words which are seen in the Pāda text ²	II. 5	III. 3, also cp. I, 117	IV. Cp. X. 25, 56 Cp. III. 35,37

1 Cp. Pt. mī, I. 4, 2

2 Cp. ग्रन्थानुपादि, VIII. 2, 1.

But in certain definite cases a rule may affect even those compounds which are the result of euphonious combination or which occur in the interior of words

Finals of words joined to इति (in the Pada text) to be taken as they appear without that इति, and of words not joined to इति to be taken just as they are

A word consisting of only one letter (even if contracted) treated as final and as initial

An unrhodacised Visarjaniya with its penultimate treated as one letter in certain cases

Cp. VI. 16

Cp. IV. 99 etc., Cp. XIII. 5

Cp. I. 99 etc.

...
I. 58, 59
....

Cp. I. 152

Cp. I. 55

...

...
I. 67
....

...

...

Rg. Prāt.	Vāj. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
Rg. Prāt.	Cp. V. 3	Cp. III. 38	
Euphonic combination takes place according to succession of words	II. 7 ...		
But the cerebralization of a following initial precedes sibilatio of a final Visarjanym	V. 2...	...	....
In cerebralization the cause of cerebralization precedes and the object of the same follows.	I. 66.	.....	...
A Pluta vowel, followed by <i>t</i> , treated like a long vowel	I. 4	.....	...

II. PHONETIC.

I. Classification of alphabetic sounds :—

Monopthongs*	Rg. Prāt,	Vñj. Prat	Lñtt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
	I. 1, ep. I. 31.	Cp. I. 14 (and VIII. 3-6)	I. 2	Cp. III. 42
Diphthongs*	Do.	Do.	Cp. I. 31, II. 18	Cp. I. 57, 38, III. 42
	"	"	Cp. I. 39	Cp. I. 39
I (earni)	Mñ. 35.	Cp. I. 87, IV. 146, VIII 7, 46	Do.	Cp. I. 40
	"	I 2	I. 45, VIII. 8-12	Cp. II. 13-17, 23, 26-29
Diphthongs*	"	I 3	VIII. 2-13, 13, 46	Cp. I. 5, 6
	"	I 17, 18	Cp. I. 55, 57	Cp. I. 59, 61
Vowels	Short and long vowels	Cp. I. 30, 31	Cp. I. 38	Cp. I. 62
	Plut or prolated vowels	"	Cp. VIII. 27	Cp. Whitney on I. 11.
An <i>vñya</i> is either a consonant or a vowel				

	Rg. Prāt.	Vñj. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
Consonants	... I. 6	I. 47, VIII. 14-29, 44, 45 VIII. 15-20	I. 6 I. 7	...
Mutes or Contact Consonants	... I. 7			...
Five classes of mutes	... I. 8	VIII. 15-20, also ep. I. 49 VIII. 21	I. 10, 11	...
Semi-vowels	... I. 9	I. 8	I. 8	...
Breathings (=ऊरणातः)	... I. 10	VIII. 22	I. 9	...
Surd consonants	... I. 11, 12 Op. Uvata on I. 12	...	I. 12, 13	Cp. I. 12
Sonant consonants	... I. 13	...	I. 14	Cp. I. 13
Aspirates	... I. 13	I. 54	...	I. 10
Nasal consonants	... I. 14	I. 89	Cp. II. 30	I. 11
अथो गत्वा द्विः	...	VIII. 23-27	...	...

2 Mode of formation of alphabetic sounds

	R _s Prat	V ₁₃ Prat	T ₁₁₁ Prat	Ath Prat
Psychical factor in the production of articulite sounds	XIII 13		Cp II 2	
Physical factors in the production of articulite sounds	Do	I 5-15	XIII 1, 2, XIII 1-	
Identity of all articulite sounds according to some				
General mode of production of articulite sounds	XIII 1-3	Cp; I. 5-15	II 1-7	
Description of voice, breath and voice-breath		Do	Do	
Distinction of sibilant, sonant and nasal sonant sounds			VIII 1-7	II 8-11
Nature of voice in sonant sounds	XIII 15, 18			Cp I

Rg. Prāt.	Vaj. Prāt.	Tātt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
XIII. 16—19	...	Cp. I. 11	...
several degrees of approximation of the origins in the utterance of different sounds	XIII. 8—12	Cp. I. 7 ²	Cp. II. 12—27, 31—34,44,45
place of production (of articulate sounds) in general	...	I. 10, 30	II. 3 ...
specification of sounds according to their place (= स्थान) of production	I. 38—51	I. 62—71, 73—75, 89	...
special rules for the production of alphabetic sounds with reference to their particular places and organs (= करण) of production	...	Cp. I. 76—84	II. 12—30, 33—52

Definition of शृङ्खरा and शृङ्खरा ल the rule of vowels and consonants respectively ..	XIII. 20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production of a normalized sound	Cp. II. 30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nature of व्युत्तरा ने'रिंग in व्युत्तरा ..	XIII. 37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mode of right pronunciation of vowels in general ..	XIV. 65,66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nature of र वर्ण and ल वर्ण ..	XIII. 34,35	IV. 116	Cp. Whitney on II. 18	I. 37—39	I. 40, 41	..	..
The mode of narration of र वर्ण ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nature of diphthonge ..	XIII. 38—41	Cp. I. 73, 113	II. 13—17,23, 26—29	I. 40, 41	I. 40, 41	..	..
Right pronunciation of conso- nants in general ..	XIV. 67	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rg. Prat.	Vāj. Prot.	Taitt. Prat.	Ath. Prat.
Nature of ! (ङ्) and !h (ङ्) sounds	Cp. IV. 144, VIII. 45	Cp. Whitney on XIII. 16	...
Opinions of various authorities as to the degree of nasality in different nasal sounds	...	XVII. 1—4	...
General mode of correct utter- ance	...	XVIII. 7, 8, XXIII. 20	...

3. Quantity:

	Rg Prāt.	Vñj. Prāt.	Taitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
Quantity of short, long and protracted vowels	I. 27, 29, 30	I. 55—58	I. 31—33, 35, 36	I. 59, 61, 62
Quantity of a nasalized vowel according to Old Kauṇḍinya	...	...	XVII. 5, cp. Gīrgya Gopala	Cp. I. 53
Quantity of consonants	I. 31	I. 59	I. 37	I. 60
" " Amusvar. preceded by a short or long vowel	XIII. 32, 43	IV. 148, 149	Cp. I. 31	...
" " syllables (heavy and light)	XVIII. 37—39, II, 43	Cp. IV. 107	XXII. 14, 15	I. 51—54
" " syllables (heavier and lighter) ..	XVIII. 42, 43	..	..	..
" " Avagraha	I. 28	V. I	XXXII. 13	.

	Rg	Prāt.	Vāj	Prāt.	Taitt	Prāt	Ath Prāt
Quantity of Svara bhakti " , रक्षादन	I 33, 35	Cp IV 16, 146, 147	Cp XXI 15	Cp XXI 15	I 101, 102	I 103	
Duration of voice called धूर which follows a sonant अभिनिधान		VI 39		VIII 7		XXII 13	
Duration of breath and voice , , hiatus		II 4				XXII 13	
Length of different kinds of pauses		XV 5		II १		XVIII 1	
Quantity of Om						IV 147	
Different quantities of substituted sounds							XIII 50
Nature of sounds having one, two, or three mors illustrated							

4. Accent

	Rg Prat	Vai Prat	Tut Prat	Prat	Ath Prat
General character of acute, grave and circumflex accents	III 1, 2, 3	1 31, 32, 108—110	1 38—40	1 14—16	
A consonant shares the accent of its vowel	Cp III 2	1 107	Cp 1 43		
Mode of production of acute and grave accents	Cp III 1	Cp 1 31	XVII 9, 10		
Details respecting the nature of circumflex	III 4—6	1 126	I 41—47	I 17	
Nature of enclitic circumflex	III 7	Cp IV 135	Cp XIV 29	Cp III 67, 68	
" , natural or constant (स्वाधीन, तुर प्रत नित्य) circumflex	III 8	I 111	XX 2	III 57	
Acute resulting from coalescence of two vowels	III 11 16	IV 129, 130, 132	X 10, XII 10, 11	III 66	

Rg	Prat	Vij	Pit	Fult.	Prat,	Ath	Prat.
Circumflex is the result of combination of two syllables into one	III. 12—14	IV. 47, 61, 62, 129-131, 133, 134	X 12, 16, 17, XII. 9	III. 55, 56, 58—61			
Circumflex instead of a grave following an acute	III. 17	IV. 135—137	XIV	III. 62, 63, 67—70,			
Names ¹ (and nature) of different kinds of circumflex (enclitic or independent) resulting from euphonic combination of syllables	III. 18	I 112—120	XX. 1, 3—8	III. 9, 56, 58—63			
कमण्ठ or depression in four kinds of circumflex	III. 34	IV 135	XIX. 3—5	III. 65			

1. The different Pratikhyas differ as to the number and order of the names as follows —

Rg Prat —वृद्धि, शोषण, लौप्य, अभिजहति and प्रसिद्धः,
 Vj Prat.—अभिनिर्दित, शेष, परिकल्प, तीरोदयजन, तीरोदयगम, पात्रवृत्त, and रथयामाचय, (? cp, Uvata);
 Tait Prat —द्वे इ, प्रतिरूप, अभिनिर्दि, प्रसिद्ध वार्त्तुप and लैलोदयवृत्त,
 Ath Prat —अभिनिर्दित, प्रसिद्ध, शेष, तीरोदयजन and पात्रवृत्त.

1) Different degrees of " " " "		Cp. I. 125	XX. 9—12	Cp. Whitney, pp. 184, 185
the difference of different kinds of intonations	...		XVII. 6	...
Nature of effort required in intonation in general	...	...	XIX. 1, 2	...
Fewer (or a grave accent in certain positions) defined	...		VIII. 6	
Nature of effort required by a grave accent		III. 610, 122, IV. 27, 28	119—111	XXXI. 10, 11
grave accent		III. 21—26	I. 148—150, Cp. also I. 137	III. 61, 69, 73
Treatment of intonation in a conversation				(Cp. Whitney)
Accents of a traditional song			XV. 9	...
Question of all the words pertaining to some (?)			Cp. XV. 16	Cp. I. 130, 131 and G. Goopala
Accents in translation in general	XV. 16	Cp. I. 130, 131	Cp. XV. 9	...

	Rg. Prāt.	VaJ. Prāt.	Tnitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
Different opinions as to the accents allowed in recitation	I. 127—132	..	...
Defects in the utterance of accents	...	III. 29—33	...	...
Movements of the hand indicating differences of accentuation of words in recitation	...	I. 121—125	...	...
Accent of Om	...	XV. 5	II. 51 5—7	XVIII. 2, 3, ...
" , the Upasargas	...	XII. 22—24	Cp. VI. 21	...
Enumeration of unaccented words in the beginning of a Pāda in the Rgveda	...	XVII. 37—35	...	...
Unaccented Pādas in the Rgveda	...	XVII. 36	...	...
A special case of accent	I. 96

Paribhāṣas regarding accentuation of words
Every word excepting that
which has a circumflex
has an acute.¹

The rest of it is grave¹

सर्वाद्याच वर्ड्स

Exceptions

आगुद्याच वर्ड्स

कमुद्याच वर्ड्स

शुद्याच वर्ड्स

सर्वान्दाच वर्ड्स

अन्तोदाच वर्ड्स

II 1

II 2

II 3—18, 52,
33 63
II 19—21

II 22—40, 64
II 46—48
II 49

II 30, 51
II 34—62, 64

...

...

	Rg. Prāt.	Vāj. Prāt.	Tāitt. Prāt.	Ath. Prāt.
Accentuation of verbal forms	VI.1, 11—23	...	...
" " Upasargas (in a compound or sentence)	...	VI.2—10.24	...	...
		.	.	.

5. *Syllabication*:

			Ath. Prāt.
		Taitt. Prāt.	L. 55—58, 10 ⁴
	Rg. Prāt. I. 22—26, 32, XVIII. 32—36	Vxj. Prāt. I. 99—106	XXI. 1—9
15 Division of syllables	....	

6 Qualities, tones and modes of utterance

(114)

	Rg Prāt.	Vyj Prāt.	Tānt Prāt.	Ath Prāt.
The three <i>sthūlas</i> ¹ or qualities of utterance ...	XIII 43	Cp I 10,30	XXII 11, cp XXIII 5, 10	
The seven 'thīnas' or qualities of utterance			XXIII 4—10	
The seven tones or notes (= ymaś) .	XIII 12—17	Cp I. 127	XXII 12, XXIII 11—19 ²	
The three modes (= <i>tritis</i>) ³ of speech	XIII 16—19		...	...
The quality of Om ...	Cp XV 5		XVIII. 4	..

¹ त्रिष्टुप्म उथम् (or एष)।

² अप्तिं व्याक, निष्ठा, वर्गदेवता, मन्त्र, व्रजपत्र, गारे।

³ शृणु (or चृण), शुभ्र शुद्धि, त्रिष्टुप्म, व्याप्ति, मन्त्र, अतिष्टुप्म। Cp. also *Uvāca* on Rg Prāt XIII, 44 & Vyj, Prāt, I, 127,

⁴ फ़स्त्रिन्, अवस्त्र, शुत्र।

(To be continued)

Then followed the Humanistic Realism. This was an attempt to lay emphasis upon the study of Nature, of man and of social institutions. But the upholders of this view believed that this could be done best only through the study of the life, writings and investigations of the ancients. The Realistic Humanists gave much wider significance to the narrow conception of education of the pure Humanists; but they, nevertheless, maintained much of the old in as much as they held that nothing nobler and greater or higher than what the ancients had accomplished was possible. Thus 'if military science was to be studied, it could in no place be better searched for than in Caesar and in Xenophon, was agriculture to be practised, no better guide was to be found than Virgil or Columella, was architecture to be mastered, no better way existed than through Vitruvius, was geography to be considered, it must be through Mela or Solinus, was medicine to be understood no better means than Celous existed, was natural history to be appreciated, there was no more inadequate source of information than Pliny and Seneca'*

The subsequent period was a period of extreme change which began initially under the Reformation. With the spread of Sense Realism we get for the first time the formulation of a general theory of education based upon rational rather than upon empirical ground. The old practice of counting one's educational advancement in terms of 'memory activities' was completely overthrown and was supplanted by a new conception which was derived from the fundamental belief that knowledge comes primarily through the senses, that education is consequently founded on a training in sense perception and not in memorising facts of books.

* Monroe . A text book in the History of Education, page 444

that will be serviceable in most dissimilar experiences or activities, that will be available in every situation, that will be applicable to the solution of problems presented by a subject, however remote in kind from the one furnishing the occasion for the original disciplinary experience.' It was further believed that the study of subjects such as mathematics and logic and classical languages developed the memory and the reasoning faculty. Grammar was given importance as it was supposed to develop accuracy and precision. The special demands of the professional and technical studies were to be given no consideration, as 'the powers of the mind' once developed by the study of a few selected subjects would spread to and affect all the situations of life, and all that was needed was to direct the ability generated by the formal training of the school into the desired channel.

Many interesting experiments have been made during the past few years on this question of 'spread'; and it has been proved beyond doubt that there is not much truth in it and the study of a particular subject cannot necessarily be useful in other subjects also. Thus the habit of inductive reasoning of the scientist cannot be of any use to him in his linguistic activities where a different method of work is demanded, nor can he be expected to fulfil the function of an artist on the ground that he happened to be very good at his experiments once. Careful observations have been made to determine whether the habit of 'producing neat papers in arithmetic will function with reference to neat written work in other studies and it has been found that there was not the slightest improvement in language and spelling papers, although the improvement in the arithmetic papers was noticeable from the very first *'. Yes, the 'spread' from one subject to another is possible if

they are similar and allied, and the degree of success in the study of a subject on the strength of the knowledge of another subject will be in direct proportion to the extent to which the former can be associated with the latter

While studying the Ancient Indian Literature it came to my mind to find out whether the ancient Indian educators of our country have to say anything regarding this doctrine of Formal Training. It was really surprising to find recorded in clear words an opinion which the modern psychologists could arrive at only recently. Thus while emphasising the need of the study of the *Niti Śāstra* Śukrāchārya says —

'Other Śāstras treat of certain specialised branches of human activity (and hence can be useful in a limited sense) *

'But one who studies only one Śāstra cannot decide upon any course of action. The intelligent man, therefore, should inspect many sciences and always study many Śāstras †

And while talking about Grammar, Logic, Philosophy and the Science of rituals, practices and ceremonies, he says —

These sciences, moreover, treat only of the topic specially assigned to each (and give the truth about them only), and hence are always cared for and mastered by such persons only as have "need for those teachings (i.e. whose knowledge and occupation require a knowledge of those truths)

Here we find a clear disparaging of the Doctrine of Formal Training. The one sidedness of the mind due to the study of only one branch of knowledge and the inability and

* Śukrānti—I 8

† Śukrānti—I-18-19

the unfitness of the grammarians, logicians, philosophers and experts in Karma Kānda to apply the power of their learning to a subject which is not familiar to them is a clear proof of the great Rā's clear vision of the futility of the belief that the power and discipline of the mind acquired from the study of one subject could spread to and be available for other subjects also. And consequently while mentioning the qualifications of an official of the state he demanded with an equal amount of proficiency the knowledge of all the sciences which were required in virtue of the office he was to hold, and does nowhere urge the supremacy of any one subject or a group of subjects over other subjects as conferring upon the student powers of intellect and wisdom which could help him in all the situations of life. The special requirements of the professional and technical studies which would qualify a man for some particular profession in the society or for some particular office in the service of the state, did not fail to attract his attention and make it clear to him that they had their own place, own method and own principles in education and could in no way be made subordinate to, or understood as by products of, other sciences. Thus while speaking about the education of the princes he says —

'He (the king) should make the children of his family well up in the Niti Sastras, proficient in archery, capable of undergoing strains and of hearing harsh words and punishments, habituated to the feats of arms, master of all arts and sciences, upright in morals as well as disciplined through his ministers and counsellors'*

* Sukrānti—II, 43-46

See also Kadambā. The prince Chandrapūla was given a training in 16 various sciences including carpentry, ivory work, &c

And about the qualifications of an ambassador he says —

'That man is chosen as ambassador who knows the innermost feelings of other men, who can study their expressions and emotions (Psychology), who has a good memory, knows the conditions of time (History) and place (Geography), can speak well and is fearless.'

And about the qualifications of the commanders and the soldiers of armies he says —

Those who are well up in Niṣāstras, the use of arms and ammunitions, manipulations of battle arrays, and the art of management and discipline, who are not too young but of middle age, who are brave, self controlled, able bodied, always mindful of their own duties, devoted to their masters, haters of enemies, should be made commanders and soldiers, whether they are Sudras or Kshattriyas Vaisyas or descended from Mlechchhas †

He gave no consideration to the special capabilities or incapabilities of the students on the ground that the discipline of their formal training would make them fit for every obligation that life made upon education and those of them that were in a position to undergo that training were considered unfit for the higher offices or functions or to receive the privileges and distinctions which would otherwise have been due to them. Śukrāchārya knew well the hollowness and falsity of such a belief and

*See also Kidamban, II 174—175. See also —

(1) Matsya Purana, pp 219, 223 &

(2) Kautilya Artha Sastra, Chapt VIII

†Śukranīti, II 276—280

advises his people that a great skill and discrimination is required in selecting proper men for the state or even for private business, that for the well being of the society and for the success of organisations it was imperative that the special aptitude of the people should be taken into account, and that they should be given work which is in harmony with the line of their special profiency. While finishing his advice on the topic, he comes to a very important educational principle which at once shows the psychological achievements of the ancient Indian educators. He says that every individual, whoever he may be and however incapable he may prove himself in his ordinary dealings in the society, has always got some special line of interest which he has selected for himself, and has therefore acquired in that line some proficiency which distinguishes him as a fit man for the corresponding work, exactly in the same way as every letter of a mantra has its own importance and every plant has got its own medicinal value. The wise is one who has the eyes to see the special powers of the individuals, the method to develop those powers and the wisdom to make use of them. Thus we find —

There is no letter (of alphabet) which bears no charm, there is no root (of plant) that possesses no medicinal properties. So also there is no man who is (utterly) unfit. But the ratty is the person who can connect.

According to him every branch of knowledge was to be respected and the King was expected to extend his patronage to all the learned men, irrespective of the science they professed to know. Even the knowledge of Mantras and

* Sukraniti—ii, 254—255.

See also footnote page 77, *Sukraniti Panini* Office publication, Allahabad

ras entitled the persons to distinctions and aids of the
equally as that of Sritis Thus we find :—

Those who practise penances, those who are charitable,
those who are proficient in revealed literature (the Vedas)
Sritis, those who are well versed in Purāṇas, those
know the Sutras, the astrologers, the sorcerers, those
are masters of Āyurveda (medical science), those who are
versed in the religious rites and ceremonies, those who
practise the virtues laid down in the Tantras and those
who are meritorious, intelligent and masters of their
essions—these classes of men the king should worship and
ustain by stipends, gifts and honours *

It is now obvious that the learned Rsi was perfectly
ear on the point that the study of a particular subject could
not help that of another. But at the same time there is
ample proof to show that he was not an extremist like
uxley or Spencer who laid the whole emphasis on the
contents of study. He believed fully that there was a spread
of mental powers from one subject to another if there were
common elements or features. Thus in praising the utility of
Niti Sāstra he makes it obligatory for every individual of the
society, who wished to promote his socio economic interest, to
have a careful study of it on the ground that it was a system
of moral philosophy extracted in the form of an essence, as
it were, from the entire mass of social, economical and politi-
cal experiences and knowledge of man and compiled in the
form of a systematic science on the art of living, equally
applicable to all irrespective of the department of activity in
life. When side by side with this he mentions that all
Sāstras have a limited usefulness, being adapted to special
purposes and not meant to be of universal interest to man
as such he makes his views still clear. Thus we find —

'Niti Sastra conduces to the desires and interests of all and hence is respected and followed by all' *

Are these sciences (Grammar, Logic, Philosophy, etc) of any use to persons following their ordinary affairs or avocations in supplying them with skill and intelligence? But on the other hand without Niti the stability of no man's affair can be maintained just as without food the physical body of man cannot be maintained and preserved' †

"The Niti Sastra that is common to the king and the common wealth (people) has been narrated in brief. This remembered by the King is useful to him' ‡

Even in an age as old as that of Chandra Gupta Maurya it was clear to the Hindu mind that the problem of education was a complex one and that if it was intended that it should be of some practical use to man it was to be made to make ample provision for all the departments of life. Kautilya strongly opposes the view of his predecessors who held that the study of two sciences, Varta (agriculture, cattle breeding and trade) and Danda Niti (science of Government) were sufficient to meet all the demands of life and all the other sciences had their origin and end in these §. He urges that there were a few primary sciences each fixed in response to a particular demand of the human nature and intended for a particular purpose in the human life. Thus there was the spiritual life of the individual and it was to be developed and perfected by the study of the philosophy of religion and the practice of Yoga. Then there were the

* Sukranti I, 23-24

† Sukranti II 20-24

‡ " III 652-653

§ Kautilya Artha Sastra, Chapter II

problems of the moral and the social life which were to be fostered and regulated by the study of the Vedas. The physical requirements of life such as wealth, riches, worldly enjoyments and pleasures were also to be given full consideration and for that the individual was taught Vārtā (agriculture, cattle breeding and trade). And finally lessons on practical wisdom were to be given to promote efficiency, prudence and control by prescribing a course of Dandaniti (science of government).^{*} No where is there even the slightest hint to give preference to any one of these sciences over the rest. Each had its own importance and purpose in education.

And when we find that the ancient Indian Rishi is constantly exhorting the teachers to secure a thorough training of the organs of the sense of the pupils and to make education intensely practical by making them act strictly according to the precepts of the Sūtras taught to them we are at once convinced of the fact that the ancient Indian education was more of a sense realist, or I should say, of a psychologist than of a 'disciplinarian'. We find —

' Absence of discrepancy in the perception of sound, touch, colour, flavour and scent by means of the ear, the skin, the eyes, the tongue and the nose is what is meant by the restraint of the organs of sense. Strict observance of the

* Kautilya Artha Sūtra Chapter II and IV He (King) should learn the threefold knowledge (of the Vedas) from those who possess the knowledge thereof (Vedas), and (and of) policy, logic, and knowledge of Self, but business from the people Manu III 43 Obviously for Manu the knowledge of the Vedas etc. could not help a man in learning the science of business. The king should learn the Vedas, Politics, Logic, Ethics, and Temporal Science. He should collect information from ordinary people and keep his senses under control Matsya Purāṇa, ccxv 53-55

precepts of sciences also mean the same, for the sole aim of education or all the sciences is nothing but restraint of the organs of sense' *.

Yes, there is a passage in the Kautilya Artha Sūtra which may well be urged against this statement and may be taken as an indication of the Rājā's disciplinary conception of education. He says at one place that 'when seen in the light of these sciences, the science of Āvikaśīki (Philosophy of Sāṅkhya, Yoga and Lokayata) (Athicism) is most beneficial to the world, keeps the mind steady and firm in weal and woe alike, and bestows excellence of foresight, speech and action. Light to all kinds of knowledge, easy means to accomplish all kinds of acts and receptacle of all kinds of virtues is the science of Anvikṣiki ever held to be' †

A little reflection will show that so far as the modern views regarding the Doctrine of Formal Training are concerned he may well be classified with the modern educators rather than with the old 'disciplinarians'. We have seen that observations have proved that the transfer of mental powers from one sphere of mental activity to another is possible to the extent there are points of similarity between them. The strength of will, the power of concentration and voluntary attention, the nervous control and the freedom from emotions, passions and excitements which one acquires by the practice of yoga, or the serenity of thought and the sublimity of ideals, the awareness of the workings of the modes of Prakṛti and hence of the body and the mind itself,

* Kautilya Artha Sūtra, Chapter VI

See also the Introduction by S. M. Mitra to 'Hindu mind Training by an Anglo-Saxon mother—Longmans, Green & Co.

† Kautilya Artha Sūtra, Chapter II

the knowledge of the infallibility of the Law of Karma, the cognisance of the relation between Prakrti and Purusa which are the fruits of the study of philosophy and metaphysics are in fact the requirements of man as man and become on that account the unavoidable accessories of his worldly existence equally serviceable in all the walks of life and equally applicable to all the phases of human activity.

Finally, when we find the ancient Rsi prescribing to the students a universal Code of Dharma* and making it obligatory for each of them to study and follow that Code not as a part of any special professional or technical studies, but as a collection of precepts fixed for the good of man as man, and again when we find them saying to the students that Dharma is to be followed and adhered to for the sake of Dharma; we can beyond doubt, say that they reached very nearly to the most modern views regarding the problem. This cannot better be explained further than by quoting a passage from Professor Dunville's 'Child-Mind', in which he says —

'Further it is to be remembered that there are elements which can be made to permeate the whole of life ideals, purposes, aspirations or ambitions. Moral instruction and training, for instance, whether undertaken at specific times or only incidentally in connection with various lessons, is

* Yajnavalkya Smriti	Chapter II
Gobhila Grhya Sutra	Chapter on Studentship
Manu	Chapter II
Vishnu Smriti	Chapter on Duties of a householder
Sipastamba and Gautama	Chapter on Studentship
† Matsya Purana	exts 3-4.
Vishnu Purana (Wilson)	Book III Chapter IX
‡ Bhagavad Gita	Chapter III

not given with a view to excellence in one particular branch of activity; we want it to have an effect on the whole of life. It is true that such a habit as that of neatness may develope within a certain subject (e. g. arithmetic) and show no signs of spreading to other subjects (e.g. written composition). But if the mere habit is based upon an ideal ("whatever is worth doing is worth doing well") consciously accepted by the individual concerned, it will tend to spread to other subjects.*

VI—HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NYĀYA VAISĒSIKA LITERATURE

Continued from Vol. IV, p. 70

BY GOPI NATH KAVIRAJ

V—HARIDĀSA NYĀYĀLAṄKĀRA BHĀTTĀCHĀRYĀ

Of all the Commentaries on the Kārika portion of the Kusumāñjali the one by Haridasa, a man of Nadia, has undoubtedly gained the widest currency in Bengal. And it is as the author of this popular annotation of the Kārikas rather than for any other works, that he is remembered by the modern Pandits of Bengal and Mithilā.

If the tradition* recorded by Mr Chandra Kanta Tarkālankāra in the Preface (p 1) to his Commentary on Kusumāñjali Haridāsa (Saka 1516) regarding Haridasa's journey to Mithilā for the study of Nyāya Sūtra and his return home with the whole of the Kusumāñjali (including the prose portion also) in his memory be authentic, the event certainly marks an episode of supreme historical interest in the study of philosophy in Bengal. For it inaugurated studies and speculations, and inspired literary activities which have continued into the present day.

To what time Haridasa should be assigned is a question to which no final answer can be given at present. It is sure that he was earlier than Saka 1521 or 1599 A.D. when a Ms of his Commentary on the Aloka was transcribed and the earliest limit of his age is the date of Aloka itself. I am disposed however to take him as a pupil of Śāradā Sārvabhauma.

* But see Navadvipa Mahima, p. 67

Among his contributions to the philosophical literature of the country the following are known

A Commentaries on

- (a) Udayanāchārya's
 - 1 Kusumāñjali Kārikās
- (b) Gangeśa's
 - 1 Tattva chintamani (=प्रकाश)*, and
- (c) Pakṣadhar'a's
 - 1 Tattva chintāmanīyāloka†

VI JĀNAKINĀTHA BHATTĀCHĀRYA CHŪDAMANI

Another writer who has had a large number of commentators and wielded great influence on Contemporary thought was Janakinatha, more popularly known as 'Bhāṭṭāchārya Chūdāmaṇī'. His most famous work was न्यायसिद्धान्तमञ्जरी, in which he quotes Śivaditya, p 23, Chintamanikrt, p 217, Nyayabhāskarakrt, p 223 and Murān Mitra, p 285, and mentions by name his two earlier treatises, viz (a) मणिमरीचिनिवन्ध (Ny Si Manj pp 18, 185), probably a commentary on Tattvachintamani and (b) तात्पर्यदीपक (p 185)

VII — RAGHUNĀTHA SIROMANI

After Vasudeva the philosopher that calls for special notice here is the great Raghunatha variously styled Śiromani, Tarkika Śiromani or Tarkika Chūdāmaṇī. He was the

* Sastri's Report 1893-1900, p 15 Peterson, VI, no 218, p 16

† Mitra's Notices, Nos 2850 2852 The three MSS dealing with the three sections of the work viz प्रत्यक्ष बनुवान & गोः were copied by one Kandarpa Ray on the bank of the Ganges (उमापर्वीये) in Śaka 1523 (निरुद्गविशिष्टशूणाधिताथे), 1522 and 1521 respectively

greatest figure in Nadia, and next to Gangesa the greatest in the field. His studies ranged over a wide area, and his philosophical speculations were as deep as they were varied.

The story of Raghunatha's life is not known in detail. He was born in a very humble Brahman family of Pañchakhanḍa in Sylhet (Assam), where his ancestor Śridhara Ācharya had migrated from Mithila in 53 Tripura Era (=643 A.D.) and settled. On the death of his father, Gobinda Chakravarti, at an early age the family was thrown into hopeless confusion. There was no earning hand in the house. The burden of expenses fell on Raghunatha's mother, Sita Devi, but how long could the poor widow manage it? She soon found herself in great straits. It is said that at this time a batch of pilgrims from her village was setting out on a holy trip to Navadvīpa for a dip in the Ganges. Sita Devi, with her infant son, felt inclined to accompany this party — which she did, but before they could reach Nadia Sita fell seriously ill and was deserted by her companions. Upon recovery she resumed her journey and reached her destination in the company of a kind merchant of the place. At Nadia Sita took shelter with the great Vāsudeva Sarvabhauma who received Raghunatha into his favour and began to teach him with great care.

It is said that in his early life he had been a student of Vāsudeva but later on he went to Mithilā in order to study the knotty points of Nyāya Śāstra with Pakudhara whose reputation of scholarship attracted him. He is said to have been blind of an eye, and so the tradition runs that when he stood in presence of Pakudhara eager to sit at his feet and drink at that fount of learning of which he had heard so much talked, the latter being struck by his odd look, questioned him thus:

आराहडलः सहस्रात् विष्णुपात्रिलोचनः ।
अन्ये द्विलोचनाः सर्वे को भवानेकलोचनः ॥

At this query of Pakādhabha Raghunātha was much annoyed at heart, but he was not to be daunted. He retorted readily "He who is capable of giving an eye (power of vision) to the eyeless is to be considered a real teacher, while the rest are mere names (तदन्ये नामधारिणः)"

On his return from Mithila with the laurels yet fresh upon his head Raghunātha won a great name in the country. Students from various parts gathered round him and listened to his learned discourses.

He wrote in the course of his teacher's life a series of works including numerous commentaries and an original treatise dealing with philosophy,

A Commentaries on

(a) Udayana s

- 1 Atmatattvaviveka (=दीपिका or बोद्धधिकार विद्युति)*
(Stein p 135),

and ii Nyaya kusumāñjali

(b) Śri Harsa s

- 1 Khandanikhanda Khadya (=दीधिति),

(c) Vallabha s

- 1 Nyayalilavati This is identical with (e) ii

(d) Gangeśa s

- 1 Tattvacintamani (=दाधिति),

* There are two old MSS of Raghunatha's Commentary on Atmatattvaviveka in the Govt Sanskrit Library Benares—one (called erroneously in the Colophon शासकाम्) dated Saka 1538 and Samvat 1672 (=1616 A.D.) and the other dated Śaka 1516 (=1594 A.D.)

and (e) Vardhamāna's

- i. Kṛṣṇavaliprakāśa (दीर्घिति or विभूति or विवृति),
- and ii. Nyāyahastapradīpikā.

B And an original tract, called

- (a) पदार्थतत्त्वनिकरणम्, variously called पदार्थस्त्रणम् & पदार्थतत्त्वविवेचनम्

Among the above treatises the commentary on Chintāmaṇi, known as महिदीर्घिति, has been justly the most successful and popular. Since its publication this work has driven all the venerable old commentaries out of fashion, so much so that the very names of works like Aloka (by Pakṣadhara) and Prakāśa (by Ruchidatta) are now well nigh forgotten. The whole host of later writers drew upon him for their inspiration.

Raghunītha was a bold, subtle and original thinker, and it would seem from the words used in the Didhiti that he was a bit too highly conscious of his own powers. Cf

विदुयां निश्चैर्यदंकमत्याद् यददुर्दं यथा दुष्टम् ।
मयि जहरति कल्पताधिनाथे रघुनाथे मनुतां तदन्यर्थव ॥
(End of अनुभानदीर्घिति)

He declares that his commentary on Chintāmaṇi embodied the essence of various Sātras (सारं निर्णय निश्चिसतद्वाणी) drawn out by study (अध्ययन) and contemplation (भावना)

Raghunītha had unquestionably a real gift for poetical expression rare among the logicians of the Middle Ages. The well known verse

कानेषु पामसपिण्डो यदमेव नान्ये
तर्ष्पु वर्षशपिण्डो यदमेव नान्ये ।
तर्ष्पु पत्रशपिण्डो यदमेव नान्ये
कर्ष्पु सप्तशपिण्डो यदमेव नान्ये ॥

and B Siddhānta rahasyam

Mathurānātha was a Vaiṣṇava in his personal creed. His father Śrī Rāma Tarkālankara was a great pandit and seems to have been the author of a voluminous Commentary on some work in Nyāyaśāstra*. Probably the commentary was on Chintāmani, and it is interesting to find the son controveſting the views of the father. In the Govt Sanskrit Library, Benares, there is a Ms of Śrī Rāma's Commentary, called Tippaṭī, on Raghunātha's Ātmatattvavivekādīdhī.

IX — BHĀVĀNANDA SIDDHĀNTAVAGIŚA

Bhāvananda was one of the ablest representatives of the Nāda School of Thought, and though his works have not enjoyed the same celebrity in Bengal as they have done in the South it does not detract in the slightest degree from their merit. It is a strange fact of which no true historical explanation can yet be rendered that among the commentaries on Bhāvananda none has proceeded from Bengal. It seems that soon after its publication the book was subjected to a severe criticism in certain quarters, and that in conse-

* Evidently the verse is alīta here and has to be interpreted in a double sense, being at once applicable to the great Rāma Chandra and Śrī Rāma, Mathura nātha's father. As explained in reference to the second interpretation, the word न्यायान्तर्पति ought to mean a book prepared by Śrī Rāma भक्तिसन्पत्ति some jagir secured and निभृत न the names of three contemporary scholars named 'Bhuvana vanquished in debate, by whom his glories were sung. I do not know whether all this is not to be rejected as mere conjecture. End of Mathura's Commentary on Tattva chintamani.

+ Oppert (2025, 5278, II, 4408) mentions a treatise of this kind by one Vajrataka Sastrin. But it is a comparatively recent production. Vajrataka seems to have written also a commentary

quence of this the study of the work was left altogether uncared for in the country of its birth*. Thanks are due, however, to Mahadeva Puntamkar for reviving an interest in the study of this valuable but much neglected work and for popularising it through his commentaries.

Bhavānanda left behind him two worthy pupils in Jagadīśa and Rāghavendra, both of whom distinguished themselves as scholars and made valuable contributions to philosophy and literature.

The name of Bhavānanda's guru is not known. Tradition makes Bhavānanda Mathurānātha's disciple, which on chronological grounds is admissible, but may it not be that he was Raghunātha's direct pupil? The following extract taken from his commentary on Anumanadidhiti, where Raghunātha is referred to as 'Bhāskarīcarya', would seem to point to this conclusion:

नीलविशिष्टाग्रमेऽपि विशेषत्वस्योपाधे: सत्येन लिङ्गाधित्वं
साधनव्यापकत्वादिति विशेषत्वस्याटस्याग्रामाणिकत्वात् तदुपेक्षितं

on Bhavānandi, called Bhavānandi orakārikā (vide Hultzsch, No. 1462, II, pp. 137 ff.)

* Cf. Mahadeva's pungent remarks towards the beginning of his commentary on Bhāskarīcarya (Anumāna) अनारोच्य मिद्दान्तं यामादासान्तं युधा सूषितः (?) परित्वैर्गेऽगत्वैः । युद्धमापितं दृष्टाभासमूद्द तदुदासान्तं ममायोग एष ॥

† Rāghavendra was much loved by his tutor. So says Chitājīva in the Vidyāmodataraugra:

अग्रीयाभ्युदियं पाप्याप्येऽप्यं भवान्त्वमिदानामार्गं उच्चे ।
एवं नेत्रापि देशन्यामानिविष्णाप्यन्तरधारामार्गं दिन्मिति ॥

Chapter 1, verse 17

भवानन्दार्थशिरोमणिभिरिति । I hold, therefore, pending further evidence to the contrary, that Bhavānanda was Raghunātha's junior pupil and that on the latter's death or probably on his retirement through the infirmities of age, when teaching was impossible, Bhavānanda completed his studies with Mathurānātha. And this would be in keeping with Bhavānanda's own statement in his commentary on the Dīdhi:

नमस्कृत्य गुरुन् सर्वान् निगृहं मणिदीधितौ ।

श्रीभवानन्दसिद्धान्तवाचीशेन प्रकाश्यते ॥

Here is a list of works written by Bhavānanda

A. Commentaries on

- (a) Gaṅgeśa's
 - : Tattvachintāmaṇi
- (b) Pakṣadhera's
 - : Tattvachintāmaṇipyāloka (= आलोकसारमञ्जरी)
- (c) Raghunātha's
 - : Tattvachintāmaṇidīdhi (= दीधितिगृहार्थ प्रकाशिका)

B

- (a) शब्दार्थसारमञ्जरी
- (b) कारकचक्र
- (c) दशलकारसारमञ्जरी

X — GUNĀNANDA VIDYĀVĀGISA BHATTACHARYA

Guṇananda, better known as Vidyāvāgīsa Bhattacharya, was a pupil of Madhusūdana and wrote a large number of commentaries, viz. on

(a) Udayana's

- : Nyāyakusumāñjaliprakaraṇa (= न्यायकुसुमाञ्जलि-विवेक)* The work is called तात्पर्यविवेक in the Ms of the Govt Sanskrit Library, Benares

* This is a commentary on the whole of Kusumāñjali, and not on the metrical portion of it only, as noted by Mr. Chakravarti (J. A. S. B., 1915, p. 279)

(b) Vardhamana's

i Gunakiranavaliप्रकाश (=गुणविष्वतिविवेक or तात्पर्यसन्दर्भ)

(c) Pakadhara's

i Tattvachintamanyaloka, Śabda section (=शब्दालोकविवेक), and

(d) Raghunatha's

i Anumana Didhiti (=विवेक)

ii Nyayahilavatiप्रकाशदिधिति (=विवेक)

iii Atmatattvavivekадिधिति (=विवेक)

and iv Guṇakiranavaliप्रकाशदिधिति This work is identical with (b) :

His time is unknown, but it may be surmised that he lived about the end of the 16th century. This is proved by the fact that there exists in the India Office Library a Ms. of his Gunavivṛtiविवेक with 1534 Saka (येद्याणाग्नियुते शकाष्टे) or 1612 A. D. *as the date of its transcription. Besides, as his tutor cannot be identical with the famous author of the Advaitasiddhi the time here proposed for him would not seem incompatible. The fact that he was criticised by the Jain Logician Yasovijayagani in the latter's Nyāya Khaṇḍa Khādyā presents no chronological difficulty.

XI — RĀMA RUDRA TĀRĀVĀGĪŚA

Rudra to be distinguished from another and more famous Rudra surnamed Nyāya Vachaspati was grandson

* Not 1622 A. D. as stated by Dr. Vidyābhūṣana in his Indian Logic p. 468

† 1608—1688 A. D.

‡ Aufrecht (Cat. Cat., Vol. I, pp. 528—529) has erroneously placed the works of the two Rudras under the single name of Rudra Nyāya Vachaspati and made him the grandson of Bhāvananda. In Vol. III, p. 152 however the name of Rudra Nyāya Vachaspati, grandfather appears correctly as Vidyāvachaspati.

of Bhavananda Siddhīntasāgīśa on whose Kīrakachakra he wrote a Commentary. In the Colophon he distinctly attributes this work to his grandfather (पितामह)

Rudra wrote another Commentary on the Siddhīnta muktāvalī, where he calls his father (तात) Sri Rāma (श्री रामधीरेश). Madhusadana may have been the name of his Guru Ind Off, p 674

XII — RĀMABHADRA SĀRVABHAUMA

Very little is known about Ramabhadra's parentage or personal history except that he was the guru of the famous Jagadīśa Tarkalankara*. In the introduction to many of his commentaries (e g on the Padarthatattvavivṛtī) he calls himself the son of one Chodamani whom Hall identifies with the Tarkikachudamani Raghunātha

He was the author of—

A. Commentaries on

(a) Gotama :

i Nyāya Sutras This commentary is of the nature of a gloss and is generally known by the name न्यायरत्नस्पद्. Copies of this work are very rare I examined a complete Ms of the with Pandit Mukunda Sastrī of Benares, which has since been acquired for the Sanskrit College Library Benares

* Cf Jagadīśa in Śabdasaṅkīprakaśika — इति पुनर्व्यायहस्ये इत्यमद्गुल्वणा. ।

† Mr Chakravarti (J A S B , 1915, p 281) and Dr Vidyā bhāskara (Ind Logic, p 468) wrongly make Ramabhadra the son of Bhavanatha and Bhavani. The error is apparently due to an original confusion on the part of Aufrecht (Cat Cat , I, p 517) and Stein (p 148)

(b) Udayana's

i) *Kusumāñjali Krikas** This was once a very popular commentary and shared the reputation of Haridasa's work in Bengal

ii) *Guna Kirātāla* (गुणकिराताला)

(c) Raghunātha's

i) *Padarthatattvavivechana* (प्रकाश) In this work Rāmabhadrā refers to the views of his father (p. 112) and of his grandfather (p. 111)

* It may be observed that Rāmabhadrā was not the author of the entire commentary which in Bengal passes under his name. The earlier part of the work, where the author names his parents as Bhavanatha and Bhavan and where he remarks that in interpreting the text he has closely followed the instructions received from his father ('ततोऽपि क्षमा प्रियव्याख्यामाल्यात्मपूर्वम्'), is strongly reminiscent of Śaṅkara Miśra and must have proceeded from his pen. And as a matter of fact, for this very reason, the whole commentary is ascribed to Śaṅkara Miśra in Mithilā. To me, however, it seems that the commentary known as Āmodā in Mithilā (noticed by Aufrecht in Oxf. Cat. p. 243 and by Dr. Jha in his preface to V. divinoda) and as Rāmabhadrā in Bengal (notified in Mitra, No. 525) was not the work of a single author but the joint production of Śaṅkara and Rāmabhadrā. It had been commenced by Śaṅkara Miśra but for some reason or other left incomplete by him and was subsequently completed by Rāmabhadrā Sarvabhauma. This will explain the origin of the erroneous statement in regard to the parentage of Rāmabhadrā. That this is not a mere supposition will be clear from an actual entry in the following extract from the commentary शत्यन्त शत्रुरमिश्रकृत तत्त्व सार्वनैमाल्यम् (Fol. 6a 25 of a very old Ms., in possession of Pandit Harihar Sāstrī of Benares). But the full text of Śaṅkara Miśra's Āmodā is also available, a copy of which exists in the Sanskrit College Library Benares. See ante (Vol. III,

and B (a) सिद्धान्तरहस्यम् This work is little known but it is referred to in (c) 1 (Reprint from the Pandit p. 96) and therefore preceded it.

(b) सिद्धान्तसार (Burnell, p 121 a).

and (c) सुवर्णतेजसत्त्वचाद (Hultzsch, No 1404, II. p 133) In this work Rāmabhadrā refers the current notion of the logicians regarding the igneous character of gold

XIII.—JAGADĪŚA TARKĀLĀNKĀRA

Among the disciples of Bhāvānanda none was so eminent as the famous Jagadīśa who, with Mathurānātha and Gadādhara, forms the small band of post Dīdhiṭṭhī Logicians in Bengal. Jagadīśa is said to have been a descendant of Sanātana Miśra, the father-in-law of Chaitanya Deva and lived probably in the second quarter of the seventeenth century *

From Jagadīśa's statement in the Nyāyārahasya it appears that he was also the pupil of Rāmabhadrā Sīrvabhauma

He was the third son of Yadava chandra Vidyāvāgīśa and had five brothers. He had two sons, i.e. Raghunātha, the

p 147) The late Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna (in his 'Brief Notes on the Modern Nyāya System of Philosophy and its technical terms', p 5) ascribed this commentary on the Kusumānjaliśākārikā to one Rāmabhadrā Siddhantavagīśa, whose name is associated by popular tradition with the establishment of the image of Poda-mā at Nadia and whom he takes to be the earliest exponent of Nyāya in Bengal (earlier than Vasudeva Sīrvabhauma) But this is evidently without any foundation in fact

* A Ms of Jagadīśa's Kavya prakāśa rāhasya was copied by one of his pupils in Śaka 1599 (- 1677 A. D.)

author of Sāṅkhyatattvavilāsa, and Rudreśvarī, the father of Rāmabhadra Siddhāntavāgīśa

Jagadīśa was the author of

A Commentaries on

(a) Prasastapādī's

i Pedartha Dharma Saṅgraha (=पुर्विकि) This extends to Dravya section only

(b) Gangeśa's

i Tattvacintamāṇi

(c) Raghunātha's

i Niṣayalāvataḍidhuti

ii Tattvacintamāṇididhuti (=प्रकाशिका)

This is popularly known as Jāgadīśi

B (a) गुरुद्यक्ति प्रकाशिका

(b) तत्त्वमूल

XIV—RĀGHAVENDRA BHATTĀCHĀRYA
SATĀVADHĀNA

Next to Jagadīśa the most remarkable person among Bhavānanda's disciples was Rāghavendra Bhattacharya. In the first chapter of Vidyanmodatarangini, a work of unique interest by Chitrapūra Bhattacharya, the author, who calls himself Rāghava's son, gives a short but interesting account of his own family. He claims descent from a native of Radhapur, who is said to have been a high authority on ceremonies relating to sacrifice and it is related that once by virtue of his extraordinary powers of sacrifice he was able to ensure the safety of the county of Gauḍa from what is naïvely described as the inroads of rākṣasas. He belonged to Kāśyapa gotra and his descendants ranked in Gauḍa as the noblest in social scale. His descendant in the 8th remove

wos Kāśinātha Śīmudrikāchārya, a great polymist, physiognomist and fortune teller*. He had three sons, Rājendra, Rāghavendra and Mahega.

Rāghavendra was certainly the most accomplished of the three brothers. He obtained the title of Bhāṣīchārya Śatāvadhāna while he was yet a boy of only 16 years of age. He read various Sastras in the tol of Bhavānanda Siddhāntavāgīśa, and became in course of time a past master in the Science of Dialectics and a great controversialist. Rāghavendra was a poet of extraordinary powers, and his Ślokasat will ever remain a monument of his marvellous skill in this art. Chiranjiva quotes the following tributary verses written by two different poets in praise of Rāghaveodra's wonderful gifts.

One poet says —

(1) अहं हरिहरः सिद्धे रविलम्ब सरस्वती ।
साहाच्छ्रुतायधानस्त्वमयतीर्णा सरस्वती ॥

The other says

(2) एऽपादरणी साहाच्छ्रुतीर्णा सरस्वती ।
जितः शतावधानतो चिप्पुनापि न जिप्पुना ॥

All this goes to shew that Rāghaveadra was held in great esteem by his coetemporaries. Bhavānanda was struck with his genius.

अधीयानमुद्दिश्य चाभ्यपकोऽयं भवानन्दसिद्धान्तवागीश ऊचे ।
अय कोऽपि देवोऽनवद्यातिविद्याचमत्कारथारामपरं विभर्ति ॥

Rāghavendra is credited with three works,—none however on Nyāya,—by his son, viz. ऋग्नोकशती, मन्त्रार्थदीप and रामश्रकाश.

XV — RAMABHADRA SIDDHĀNTAVĀGĪŚA

Rāmabhadra Siddhāntavāgīśa, a resident of Navadvīpa, is said to have been the son of Rudresvara and grandson of

* मासुटिवेशोऽय समुद्रकृष्ण. सामुद्रिकाचार्य इति प्रसिद्धिम् ।

मेरे चण्डालतिदर्श मैन पल बद्दन्मूतमविष्यदादि ॥

Jagadisa.' He was the pupil of his grandfather. Cf. the verse 2 at the beginning of his commentary, called प्रयोधिनी (Mittra 3367 or सुयोधिनी), the only work passing under his name on Jagadisa's *Sabdaśaktiprakasika*.*

गुरुमित्र गुरुमिह नत्वा तस्मैतशब्दगच्छकाणिकायाम् ।
धीरामभद्रसुखती कुरते टीक्कं सुदै सुधिः ॥

Skt. Coll. Catl., p. 265, No. 460

XVI.—GAURIKĀNTA SĀRVABHAUMA
BHATTACHĀRYA

Among the Commentators of Tarkabhaṣā Gaurikāṇī's name occupies perhaps a unique position, both on account of the exhaustive treatment of the topics raised in the text as well as for its great bulk. His Commentary or Tarkabhaṣā is certainly his best production, and perhaps the most thorough work of its kind existing in the literature.

As to his time it may be roughly fixed in this way:

In the work just mentioned Gaurikanta alludes very frequently to the views of Balabhadra and Govardhana and vehemently denounces them as erroneous. Govardhana's age has been ascertained to be the 16th century, which therefore furnishes the upper limit of Gaurikanta's life period.

* This Commentary is wrongly ascribed to Rambhadra Sivabhauma in the Preface (p. 2) to Padarthatattvanirupana (V.P. Dubre's Edition).

† See, for instance, the following extract from the Bhāskarādhikā where the definition of शून्य by Balabhadra and Govardhana has been attacked by Gaunkanta यत् अनुभवन्त्याप्यज्ञ-स्पर्जिद्यकार्यतानिहितशास्त्राण्यत्वे सति व्यापादत्वे मनि प्रमाणरक्तत्वमिति गोदवर्यं नेत्राणां, यद्य यथार्थान्तरालये मनि व्यापादत्वे मनि अनुभवत्य-व्याप्यज्ञात्यरज्जिद्यकार्यताप्रतियोगिशास्त्राण्यत्वं प्रमाणत्वमिति तदेव उद्देश्यं परिवर्त्य एवभावेषाणां सद्बृद्धमन्युपुदम् ।

the other or lower limit, however, is afforded by the age of Mādhava Deva (i. e. the end of 17th century) who quotes and criticises the opinion of Gaurikānta in his own तर्कभाषासारमञ्जरी ! Hence it may be concluded with tolerable certainty that Gaurikānta lived in the early part of the 17th century.

Gaurikānta's works are :

A Commentaries on

(a) Praśastapāda's Padārthadharma Saṅgraha.

This work, unknown to Aufrecht, I find mentioned under the title of दैशेपिकभाष्य-विवरण in his Bbāvārthadīpikā (Benares College Ms. 156, fol. 3b).

(b) Kesiava Misra's

i. Tarkabhbāṣā (=भावार्थदीपिका). This work is also called विवरण in the colophon of the chapter of the Benares College Ms. 156, fol. 25b.

Commenting on the nature of anubhava in his Commentary on the Tarkabhbāṣā Gaurikānta quotes the following verse and says that it occurs in the text in some MSS ;

संचिद् भगवती देवी समृत्यनुभवयेदिका ।
अनुभूतिः समृतेरन्या समृतिः संस्कारमात्रजा ॥

Fol. 9b.

(c) Raghunātha's

i. Tattva Chintāmānidīdhiti.

This work, too, is not mentioned in Aufrecht, but is referred to as मणिदीधिति विवेचन (Ms 156, fol. 22b) in connection with the discussion of प्रत्यासत्ति.

(d) Annam Bhāṭṭa's

i. Tarkasāṅgraha

B

(a) सद्गुरुकिमुकायती

Gaurikānta's reference to Sarvabhauma (Benares College Ms 163, fol 138b) in conjunction with Dīdhītīlāra must be understood as standing for the great Vasudeva Sarvabhauma, and not for Rāmabhadrā or Kṛṣṇadāsa. It is not yet known whether Gaurikānta was a poet, but he describes himself as कवितार्किकचनवर्ती in the colophon of the Pratyakṣa section of his Bhāvartha dīpikā (Benares College Ms 156).

XVII — HARI RĀMA TARKAVĀGĪSA * (1625 A. D.)

Hari Rāma's reputation as an eminent Nāyāyika of the Nadia school does not rest so much upon his own productions, as upon his relation as tutor to the great Gadādhara Bhāṇḍīchārya. But there is no doubt that he was the recognised head of the then Nāyāyika community of Nadadvipa. It is said that he used to get the highest reward in all public assemblies, a distinction which has invariably been confined to the scholar occupying the foremost rank at Nadia for erudition and controversial eloquence. Of the long list of his works the greater part are already forgotten, except one or two little pieces which are sometimes used by inquisitive students. His works were numerous and strikingly original. Here are some names.

A Commentaries on

(a) Sūtrādhyās

i. Saptapadīkthi

* Also surnamed Tarkashākha.

(b) Gangeśa's

i. *Tattva Chintāmaṇi*. The author of 'Navadvipa Mahimā' describes it as a mere adaptation from *Chintāmaṇi*, and not an actual commentary

B A large number of brief tracts, e.g.

(a) अचार्यमत रहस्य, vindicating Udayana's theory of *anumiti* etc.—

"यद्विद्याप्यभूमधानं पर्वत इत्यादिपरामर्शात् वद्विद्यास्ति विशिष्टमादिविषयनी वद्विद्याप्यभूमधान् पर्वतो वहि मानित्यनुभितिरुपद्यते ।"

(b) न्यायनव्यमतविचार

(c) रङ्गकेशविचार

(d) विषयतावाद

(e) प्रत्यासुसिविचार

(f—k) मङ्गलवाद, प्रमाणप्रमोद, अनुभितिपरामर्शवाधवुद्धि, प्रतिवाधकताविचार, विशिष्टवैशिष्ट्यवेधविचार, नव्यधर्मतावच्छेदकता ।

Hariśāma died a ripe old man Gadādhara* and Raghudevat were his principal students

Hariśāma quotes among other works, from one Nyāya Kaustubba But it is evident that this can not have been the work of the famous Mahādeva Punatamkar who was his Successor In the Govt Sanskrit Library Benares, there is a Ms of Raghudeva's Commentary on the Kusumāñjali Karikas transcribed by Mahādeva in his own hand As Raghudeva was Hariśāma's pupil Mahādeva could not have lived before the latter

* Hall, p 55

† Weber, I p 204 (Ms 685, Dravyasarasaṅgraha of Raghudeva) Peterson, VI pp 15-16

As a teacher of Raghudeva Haritāma may be assigned to the first quarter of the 17th century.

XVIII.—JAYARAMA NYĀYAPĀNCHANANA

From the introductory verse (No 1) of his commentary on the Didbiti it appears that Jayatīma was the pupil of one Rāmabhadrā Bhāṭṭāchāryā*. But who this Rāmabhadrā might have been there is no means of ascertaining. Mr Chakravarti takes him as the author of Nyāyabasīyam which is likely, but it seems to me more probable that he was the same as the pupil of Jagadīśa. Jayatīma's time can be determined with exactness and he may be assigned to the third and fourth quarters of the 17th century. For there is evidence to show that he was living at Benares in Samvat 1714 or 1657 A D† and composed one of his works in Sam 1750 or 1693 A D.

He is known to have been the author of the following works

A. Commentaries on

(a) Gautama s

i. Nyāya Sutras (न्यायसिद्धान्तमाला) The work contains the following references.

पदार्थमाला, 8b², 6c², 5a³, प्रमेयतत्त्वयोगहृतः, 1a¹; प्रमेय-
तत्त्वयोगः, 16¹, 11b², तत्त्वयोगे पर्याप्तमालः, 5a³, पर्याप्तमालः, 9b⁴,
10c², 10b⁴, धर्ममानादयः, 1a¹. न्यायः, 4b², 10b², 13a¹, 13b¹,
11b¹; प्रशुस्तपादमाण्ड्यः, 4b⁴, माण्ड्यहृतः, 13a¹, याच्चिकहृतः, 6b¹;

* सून्यांधाय च रामभद्रचलणद्वारपिन्दूयम्। Line 3

† In the 'Decision' of Benares Pandits dated Sam 1714 the name of Pt Jayatīma Nyāyapānchanana occurs in the list of the signatories. This 'Decision' has been published by R S Pimpalkar in his 'सिंगभद्रसंग्रह' (1936), pp 72-81.

वार्त्तिकादयः, 8a^१; वार्त्तिककारः, 13b^२; न्यायनिवन्धप्रकाशः, 12b^३;
 टीकाकृतः, 14b^४; उपाध्यायाः, 20a^५, 29b^६; मणिकृतः, 28a^७;
 मणिकृदनुयायिनः, 75a^८; मिद्राः, 29b^९; दीधितिकृतः, 32a^{१०};
 75a^{११}; आचार्याः, 34b^{१२}, रत्नकोपकृतः, 83b^{१३}; वागीशः, 96b^{१४} (the
 view is refuted by the author); प्राञ्चः, 116b^{१५}; मणिकरण, 135b^{१६}, 135a^{१७}; शुबरस्वामिनः, 145a^{१८}.

It was composed in Sam 1750 or 1693 A. D.*

(b) Udayana's

i. Kusumāñjali Kārikās (विवृति). It is referred to in his Padārthamālā. †

(c) Pakṣadharā's

I. Tattvachintāmanyāloka (विवेक) Referred to as Alckerahasya in his commentary on the Kusumāñjali kārkās.

(d) Raghunātha's

i. Guḍa Kirapāvaliprakāśa dīdhiti
 ii. Tattvachintāmani dīdhiti (=गुडार्थविद्योत or दीधितिविवृति).

B.

(a) पदार्थमाला or पदार्थमणिमाला or शुद्धार्थमाला ‡.
 It is a valuable treatise, quite original in its treatment. The author declares his object in writing this tract as purely critical :

* Vidyābhūṣana. Indian Logic, p 478.

† अधिकं कालिकाल्पाद्यामनुष्टव्येयम् (fol 74b^४ of Ms 168 belonging to Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares). Three MSS of this work exist in the Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares

‡ Śabdārthamala is not a distinct work, as Mr. Chakravarti (J. A. S. B., 1915, p. 283 } and Dr. Vidyābhūṣaṇa (Ind.

भाष्याद्युक्तिपूर्णयुक्तिपूर्ण रति ग्रेकावतां प्रेश्यते
 धायायं विहितापि युक्तिरहिता धारी ऊचित्वद्यते ।
 मत्येव जयराम एव विपुले सद्युक्तिसुकापलैः
 प्रव्यक्तं वित्तेनाति कोविदसुदे शब्दार्थमालामिमाम् ॥

From the above it appears that the work was intended to form a kind of supplement to the Praśastapāda bhāṣyam and the Kīcāraṇavatī.

- (b) अन्यथार्यात्विचार
- (c) लघुसनिकर्पयाद्
- (d) न्यायमाला

XIX.—GADĀDHARA BHATTACHARYA (1650 A D)

Gadādhara, son of Jhacharya and a younger contemporary of Jugadisa, was a Vorendra Brahman, originally of Lakṣmichapar in the district of Pabna*. He came to Nadia for prosecution of studies, and being admitted to the *guru* of Haricāma Tarkavagīsa, the greatest living professor of Nyāyavāstra, he was soon able through diligence and steady application to win for himself the favour of his tutor and rise into prominence. It is said that owing to Haricāma's death before completion of his studies Gadādhara could not secure any title of distinction.

Logic, p 478) hold but only another name of the Padārthamāla. The author himself employs the two names indifferently for this work. Thus in the second benedictory verse at the beginning (पदार्थमाला दीर्घते &c) and in the second verse at the end of the Dravya section (पदार्थमाला पद्म आम बाटा &c) the name Padārthamāla is used, but in verse 1 at the end of the Dravya section the work is referred to under the name of Śabdārthamāla (शब्दोदीपि एष शब्दार्थमालाः).

* Navadvipamahimā p 82. In the copy of the India Office Ms. of Gadādhara's Arūpānudidhītuppani, he is called श्रद्धालुः एवाव तीटोदीप शब्दार्थमाली (Ind Off Cat. p 607).

It was Harīrāma's dying wish that on his death Gadādhara should succeed him to professorship in his *śol*, as otherwise its reputation would not be maintained. Gadādhara readily consented to comply with this last wish of his tutor, and began to teach, but he soon found to his great disappointment that no students cared to come up to him for study, and even the old batch deserted him one by one. His absence of a "conventional title" of merit was a bar to his real claim to tutorship. However, Gadadhara was not a man to allow his spirits to be damped by this. He left his tutor's place, and founded a school of his own in a delightful little garden on the wayside of the main road leading to the Ganges. Here in the cooling shades of the trees he made his abode. In the absence of any students coming to hear him he would deliver his lectures before the creepers and plants of flowers. Pandits coming to the garden for plucking flowers and passing by it on their way to the Ganges for bathing would often pause to hear him and found his discourses as learned as attractive. Gadadhara's fame thus spread around within a remarkably short period and drew towards him flocks of students from various quarters*.

He was the author of—

A Commentaries on

(a) Udayana's

i Nyāyakusumāñjali

(b) Pakṣadharma's

i Tattvachintāmanīloka

(c) Raghunātha's

i Atmatattvaviveka didhī Tradition places this among the earliest works of Gadadhara

ii Tattvachintāmanīdīdhī

* Navadvipa Mohini, pp. 82 84 Shastr, Notices II

B.

(a) व्रहनिर्णय

and (b) 64 short treatises, known as Vādārthas, dealing each with a separate topic of the new school of Nyaya Philosophy, such as : i विषयतायाद्, ii शक्तिवाद् iii मुक्तिवाद्, iv लूपत्विवाद्, v साहृश्यवाद्, vi रज केशवाद्, vii फारणतायाद्, viii अनुमितिमानसवाद्, ix नव्यमतवाद्, x विधिस्वरूपवाद्, &c &c.

Gadādhara was a Vaishava, being a votary of the Vṛodāvana form of Sri Kṛṣṇa (नन्दतनुज), but he did not fail to pay due reverence to the other forms of the Divinity. Cf his benediction in the Chintāmanididhi (Anumāna) where he invokes the blessings of Durga (गिरीन्द्र हुहिता).

His principal student was Jayarāma Tarkālankārī (S V)

XX.—RAGHUDEVA NYĀYALĀNKĀRA (1650 A.D.)

Raghudeva was also Haritāma's disciple, and plain refers to him as his guru in Dravyasarasangraha (Weber I, p 204)*. He is said to have been Bhavānanda's descendant. He wrote the following works

* In Nāvada (OJ, p 245, Ms 617) he names his guru Tarkavagīvara which must be understood, in conjunction with the above statement as applying definitely to Haritāma.

Bodas in his Introduction to Tarkasāṅgraha, p 45 and Pt V, P Dube in the preface of his edition of Padarthatattvanirupas, p 2, wrongly make Raghudeva Mathurānātha's disciple. This mistake was evidently occasioned by the fact of both Mathurānātha and Haritāma bearing a common title (viz. Tarkavagīsa). But away from the above extract which throws light on the whole question, the mistake will also be apparent when it is known that he was Bhavānanda's descendant in the 3rd or 4th

A Commentaries on

(a) Kanāda Sūtras

(b) Udayana's

i Nyaya Kusuma i jah Karikas*

(c) Gangeśa's

i Tattva Chintamani This commentary is known as गृदार्थदीपिका, or popularly by the name of the author as Raghudevi

(d) Raghunatha's

i Padartha tattva nirupana

ii Tattva Chintamani didhiti

iii Akhyata vada

B (a) विषयताविचार। Raghudeva refers to this in his commentary on Padarthataitīyanirupana (Pandit Ed, p 78)

(b) द्रव्यसारसग्रह,

(c) निरुक्तिप्रकाश .

and (d) a certain number of tracts, such as (i) विशिष्टवेशिष्टव्य वेधविचार, (ii) अनुभितिपरामर्शविचार, (iii) सामग्रीवाद, (iv) प्रतियोगिज्ञानकारणाताविचार &c &c

Raghudeva is sometimes identified with the new Kanāda, but this does not seem to be correct. For we know that Kanadas's guru was one Chintamani, as mentioned in his own Bhāṣyaratna and not Harīrīma or even Jagadīsa (S V Kanāda)

remove (N Mahimā p 80) and that the latter was Mathurānātha's direct pup! But the verses at the end of the Naññāśa (नन्न सूत दुर्ल ए यत् रित्तित जलिपत मया । तत् सर्वे जगदाराम्य प्रीत्यर्थ मित्यनिन्दितम) seem to show that he read also with Jagadīsa. Or perhaps the word Jagadīsa means God and nothing more.

* There is a Ms of this work dated Sa 1739 (= 1682 A D) in the Govt Sanskrit Library Benares. It was transcribed by the great Nāyājīka Mahādeva Puntamkar.

On the basis of this supposed identity between Raghu-deva & Kanada and of the fact that Sankara Miśra pays obeisance to Kanada in the Upaskara, Bodas makes Sankara pupil of Raghu-deva.

Raghu-deva lived at Benares. Mr Haraprasad Śastry, in his Report on Sanskrit MSS (1905 7—1910 11, p 6), assigns him to the beginning of the 18th Century. But this date is certainly wrong. In the Govt Sanskrit College Library, Benares, there is a manuscript of Raghu-deva's commentary on the Kusumāñjali Karikas transcribed by Mahadeva Puntamkar in Sam 1739 or 1682 A.D. Raghu-deva was therefore of an earlier date. The 'Decision' of Benares Pandits referred to above contains the signature of Raghu-deva. This 'Decision' is dated Samvat 1714 (कृतकालाद्य) and Śaka 1579 (नवदैत्यरम्भसितश्चके), that is 1657 A.D which is consequently the exact date of Raghu-deva.

XXI — JAYARĀMA TARKĀLĀNKARA (1675 A. D.)

Jayarama's father Jayadeva was the court pandit of Putia in the District of Rajsahjee, and had been originally a native of Pabna. In old age he retired to Navadvipa where he settled permanently. Jayarama is said to have received his education in the gūḍ of Gadadhara and wrote a commentary, the only work by him yet known to us, on his teacher's Saktivāda.*

His most famous pupil was Visvanatha Panchanana, the author of Bhasāpanchcheda and Muktavali†

* Hall, however, assigns it to a pupil of Jayarama (p 56)

† The line of Visvanatha's teachers is given thus in the popular saying इति बदा, बदार वपुः जयो विनु शास्त्रं क्षय ॥ which gives us the order — Bhattacharya—Jayarama—Tarkashikara—Visvanatha Panchanana

XXII.—VIŚVANATHA NYĀYASIDDHĀNTA.
PĀNCHANĀ (1654)

Of all the authors of Nyāya tracts whose aim has been to bring the subject within easy reach none has achieved a greater success than Viśvanātha, the eldest son of Vidyā-nivāsa, of Nadia.* His Bhāṣāparichcheda with his own gloss upon it named Nyāya Siddhānta Muktāvalī † occupies even now the foremost position among the manuals on Nyāya Vaiśeṣika philosophy, and for a learned and lucid interpretation of the original sūtras of Gotama no better work is available than his Nyāyasūtravṛtti. His other works are less known but equally interesting. As to religious belief he was a Vaiṣnava and passed the last years of his life in retirement and devotion at Brindavan. It was here that he composed, in 1576 Śaka or 1654 A. D., his learned commentaries on Nyāya Sātra in pursuance of Śiromani's interpretation. He belonged to the second and third quarters of the 17th Century, and was the author of the following books:

A. Glosses on

(a) Gotama's

i. N. Sutras (न्यायसूत्रचूर्ण), composed in 1654.

* His younger brothers were Nṛayana and his father was the son of the younger brother of the great Vasudeva Śrīvabhauma (p. 119) and is said to have been highly honoured by Raja Mansingh of Amber and defeated in a public assembly at the Court of Todarmall the great scholar Nārāyaṇa Bhāṭṭa of Benares.

† This work reminds one of a less known but similarly named treatise on Vedānta, viz. Vedānta Siddhi into Muktāvalī by Prakāśananda Svāmī. Prakāśananda was undoubtedly an earlier author and it was his work which appears to have inspired the title of Viśvanātha's gloss on his own Kārikas.

(b) Raghunātha Śiromāṇi
 । Padartha tattvaśrūpanam

(c) His own ।

। Bhāṣapariṇchchheda a collection of couplets summarising the doctrines of the Vaiśeṣika philosophy. The work purports to have been written for the use of the author's nephew (?) Rajiva. There is a copy of this work belonging to Nṛsiṁha Dikṣita, dated 1719 Sam or 1662 A.D.

E

- (a) न्यायतत्त्वोपिनी
 (b) मुख्यतत्त्वालेक

XXIII—TRILOCHANADEVA

Trilocana was the pupil of one Kuma, a professor of Nadia* and refers to Vachaspati Miśra Śiromāṇi Bhāṣāchārya and Guṇananda*. His works are

A Commentaries on

- (a) Udayana's
 । Kuśumajali (= कुशुमालालक्ष्यार्था)

and (b) Viśvanatha's

- । Nyāyasiddhāntamuktavali called सोचनी after the author's name (Hultzsch, II, p 132 no 1397) †

* See Hall p 84

† Iusfrécht notes that it and c b s d on an earlier commentary on the Muktavali by Madhusūdana named Maheprabhi (Cat. Cat., III p. 89)

Mahadeva Bhaṭṭacharya He was the son of Vāgiś varacārya and Bhagirathi From évidences of style and the method of interpretation I feel stroogly inclined to identify this writer with the author of a similar gloss on the Sāṅkhya Sutras (Sankhyavṛttisāra) If this identification be correct Mahadeva had been the pupil of one Svayamprakāśa Tīrtha who conferred on him the title of 'Vedantin *

His time falls in the last quarter of the 17th Century At the end of his Commentary on विष्णुसहस्रनाम he gives Samvat 1750 (स्वातान्त्रिभूमाने) or 1693 A D as the date of its composition

महादेवोऽकरोट् व्यारथा विष्णोनामसहस्रगाम् ।
ख्यातानुभूमाने वत्सरे श्रीमुखाभिष्ठे ॥४४॥

Weber, Vol II, p 113 .

[Cf Garbe's Sankhya Philosophie, p 78 and Sankhya und Yoga (Grundrisss Series), p 9]

XXVI—RAMACHANDRA SIDDHANTAVĀGISA

I noticed a Ms of Rāma Chandra's Commentary on the Chittāntapradīpikā Pratyakṣa section (प्रत्यक्षमणिदीपिति-चिह्नेचत) in the family Library of Babu Dikshita Jade of Benares The Ms was incomplete, containing only a few

* See

(i) the Colophon at the end of Berlin MS 1(636) of his Sankhyavṛttis in Chap I

इति रामप्रसादानामाद्विष्णवत्सरेत्तदित्यमात्रं गदाद्यनामा सांख्यगुरुं
सारं प्राप्तं आद्याप ।

Weber, p 185

and (ii) the beginning of Berlin MS 1(524) of his Commentary on लाजुष्ठिस्त्रिमां—

स्त्रियस्त्रियादतिष्ठवत्सरेत्तदित्यमात्रं ।

गदाद्या पूर्वाप्ते रिष्टुवामाद्वाप्तं ॥

Weber Vol II p 113

leaves at the end. In the Colophon, which is happily preserved, the author is styled Mahāmāhopadhyāya

XXVII.—SRIKRISHNA- NYAYAVAGISĀ BHATTA- CHĀRYA

Sri Kṛṣṇa was the son of Govinda Nyāyālakṣmī and was the author of a Commentary on the Nyāya Siddhānta mañjari, called भाष्यदीपिका । This Commentary was written, as the author himself intimates in the Colophon, at the instance of one Rājā Bhāva Siṃha, son of Satruśalya * No clue is given as to the identity of these kings†

The author of Navadvipa Mahima says (p. 88), without stating any authority, that this Govinda was the descendant of the great Vāsudeva Sārvabhauma and that he was the leading pandit at the Court of Nadia. It is also said that he received 1000 ligas of rent free land in the village of Aḍabāndi.

* I inspected a complete, and apparently very old, Ms. of this work in the family collection of Babu Dilip Jale of Benares, where on fol. 139 the following colophon was found—
 इति श्रीगोविन्दन्यायालकारभट्टाचार्यसंस्कृतमन्तर्मन्त्रीहृष्णानयदवगामीशमद्वाचार्यं विचित्रायां न्यायप्रिदानत्तमभर्त्तीशायां शब्दद्वाचार्यं स्माप्तः । शयुशल्यतनूनन्यभागसिद्धमहीपते । आज्ञाया रचितो पञ्चो भावसिद्धनिरोधम् ।

May this Satruśalya be identical with the hero of the poem, Satruśalya Charita by one Viṣvanatha, son of Narayana, which Peterson notices (3. 342) ?

† Rāmanāṭṭaya was the acknowledged head of the Pandit Community of Nadia towards the end of the 18th Century. Among his other pupils was the famous तुंडी गामनाप or Rāmanāṭṭa 'the wild'—a nick name given for his dwelling on the outskirts of the village—whose name has become a familiar expression for plain living and high thinking.

XXIV.—RĀMA KRŚNA BHATTĀCHĀRYA
CHAKRAVARTI.

In introducing his commentary on Rāma Krṣṇa's Tarkākṛta Kṛṣṇa Kānta Vidyāvāgīśa gives a brief but interesting outline of the early history of the author's line. He says that in the village of Kotaliparni, which as we know even now maintains a position of intellectual eminence in Bengal, there once lived a Brahmin, named Govinda, who was well versed in the Kalāpa system of Grammar and in Smṛti and used to teach these subjects to his pupils. He had a son, whose name does not appear in the work, and three grandsons viz Durgāprasāda, Chandradāsa and Devidāsa. Devidāsa was the youngest and apparently the most intelligent of the group. He had a scholarly disposition. Having finished his education at home, he went out to Nadia, then the centre of Culture in Eastern India, with the idea of prosecuting higher studies in philosophy. He sat for a long time at the feet of the famous logician Bhavānanda Siddhāntavāgīśa and became one of his most favourite pupils. It is said that even on the first interview Bhavānanda had been so much struck with his scholarship that he had predicted about his future greatness. He then married and went to Benares, where he became known for his learning under the title of "Vidyābhūṣaṇa". It was here that his son, Rāmakṛṣṇa was born.

About Rāmkrṣṇa himself Kṛṣṇakānta says little, excepting that he was thoroughly conversant with all the Śāstras, was a great pandit and won wide celebrity. Besides it is abheda tāni uñha uttaranā ūhi hins marriage Devidāsa came to Pāṭali, and settled * there as teacher till the end of his life.

* Kṛṣṇakānta quotes the old popular saying which speaks of 6 (or 7) great contemporary scholars, viz. Jayadeva and Rudranatha at Nadia, Rāmīnītha at Pūrvasthali, three Bhūṣāṇas at Pāṭali and Rāma-āma at Tadiṭa.

Whether Rāmakṛṣṇa returned to Bengal and settled at Nadia or stayed on at Benares, is not known. But it is certain that his influence travelled far and wide, and was not confined to provincial limits.

Kṛṣṇakānta, Rāma Kṛṣṇa's great grandson, having lived in 1801 A. D. Rāma Kṛṣṇa's time may be assigned with some probability to the last quarter of the 17th Century.

He wrote

A. Commentaries on

- (a) Rāghuvāntha Śivomani's
 - i. Nyāyahlavati dīdhi
 - ii. Tattvachintyamanī dīdhi
 - iii. Guṇa Kiranāvalī prakāśa dīdhi.

and B. (a) Nyāyadīpikā

(b) Tarkāmlīta

(c) A certain number of Vādarthas.

XXV.—MAHĀDEVA BHATTĀCHĀRYA.

There exists in the Government Sanskrit Library, Benares, a MS of a work named मितमापिष्ठि which on examination is found to be a gloss on the Nyāya Sutras of Gotama, attributed in the Colophon to one

महादेव भट्टाचार्यसन्निधिस्मितिलिखिते (Ind. Off. Cat., p. 654, Ms. No. 814)

इति महादेवभट्टाचार्यसन्निधिस्मितिलिखितं न्यायसूत्रो विगीयमानित्वम्।

Fol. 36b

This clear statement of the author-ship should at once dispel the error of Aufrecht (Cat. Cat. I. 437) who ascribes the work, apparently on the similarity of names, to Mahadeva Punditkar. The title Bhattacharya is a certain indication of the author's Bengali descent. The Nyāya Sutra Vritti is said to have been undertaken at the request of one Somesvara Bhattacharya.

Mahādeva Bhāṭṭacharya He was the son of Vāgiś varacarya and Bhagīrathi From evidences of style and the method of interpretation I feel strongly inclined to identify this writer with the author of a similar gloss on the Sāṅkhyā Sūtras (Sankhyavṛttisāra) If this identification be correct Mahadeva had been the pupil of one Svayamprakāśa Tīrtha who conferred on him the title of 'Vedantin' *

His time falls in the last quarter of the 17th Century At the end of his Commentary on विष्णुसहस्रनाम he gives Samvat 1750 (खवाणमुनिभूमाने) or 1693 A D as the date of its composition

मध्यादेवोऽकरोद्ध च्यात्या विष्णेनार्तमसहस्रगाम् ।
खवाणमुनिभूमाने वत्सरे धीमुखाभिधे ॥४४

Weber, Vol II, p 113

[Cf Garbe's Sankhya Philosophie, p 78 and Sankhya und Yoga (Grundrisss Series), p 9]

XXVI—RAMACHANDRA SIDDHANTAVĀGISA

I noticed a Ms of Rama Chāndra's Commentary on the Chintamāṇididhiti Pratyakṣa section (प्रत्यक्षमणिदीधितिविवेचन) in the family Library of Babu Dikṣita Jede of Benares The Ms was incomplete containing only a few

* See

(i) the Colophon at the end of Berlin MS (636) of his Sankhyavṛttisāra Chap I

इति स्वयंप्रकाशापाठचिह्निव्यवहारान्तरपद्ग महादेवोऽधीते सर्वथामुक्ति सार प्र० अच्याय ।

Weber, p 185

and (i) the beginning of Berlin MS (1524) of his Commentary on Viśusahasranāma—

स्वयंप्रकाशापाठचिह्निव्यवहारान्तरपद् ।

महादेवोऽधीते विष्णुमामराहयुगम् ॥

Weber, Vol II p 113

leaves at the end. In the Colophon, which is happily preserved, the author is styled Mahāmahopadhyāya

VXVII.—ŚRIKRISHNA. NYAYAVĀGIŚA BHATTĀ CHĀRYA

Sri Kṛṣṇa was the son of Govinda Nyāyālakṣmī and was the author of a Commentary on the Nyaya Siddhānta mañjari, called Bhāvadīpikā ; This Commentary was written, as the author himself intimates in the Colophon, at the instance of one Rāja Bhāva Simha, son of Satruvalya * No clue is given as to the identity of these kings!

The author of Navadvipa Mahimā says (p. 88), without stating any authority, that this Govinda was the descendant of the great Vāsudeva Sārvabhauma and that he was the leading pandit at the Court of Nadia. It is also said that he received 1000 lights of rent free land in the village of Adahāndi.

* I inspected a complete, and apparently very old, Ms of this work in the family collection of Babu Dilipa Jale of Benares, where on fol. 139 the following colophon was found
 इति भीर्गाविन्दन्यायार्थकारभट्टाचार्यांस्मात्प्रस्तुत्याक्षयाद्यगार्हतमहट्टाचार्यं विद्विनायां न्यायसिद्धान्वामवर्णीदीपायां शश्वर्ष्णः समाप्तः । शश्वर्ष्णव्यत्यन्वृत्य भार्यसिद्धमहर्षेणे । आद्या रचितो पन्थो भार्यसिद्धनिर्देशः ।

May this Satruvalya be identical with the hero of the poem, Satruvalya Charita by one Viśvanātha, son of Narayana which Peterson notices (3. 342) ?

* Rāmanātha was the acknowledged head of the Pandit Community of Nadia towards the end of the 18th Century. Among his other pupils was the famous तुला रामनाथ or Rāmanātha the wild—a nick name won for his dwelling on the outskirts of the village—whose name has become a familiar expression for plain living and high thinking.

XXVIII—KRŚNA KĀNTA VIDYĀVĀGIŚA

Kriṣṇa Kanta, the son of Kalicharana Nyāyālankāra and Tārini Devī and a pupil of Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkapañchānanāt was a Brahmin of the Vaidic class. He flourished towards the end of 18th and beginning of 19th Century—during the reign of Maharajā Girisachandra of Krishnagara *

He was the author of

A Commentaries on

(a) Raghunātha's

i Padārthatattvanirupana

(b) Jagadīśa's

i Śabda sakti prakāśikā (शक्तिसन्दीपनी)

This work was composed in Saka 1723 or 1801 A. D.

(c) Ramakṛṣṇa's

i Tarkāmṛta

B (a) Nyāyaratnavali

VII

AN

INDEX TO THE PROPER NAMES

OCCURRING IN

VĀLMĪKI'S RĀMĀYANA

(Based on *Bombay* and *Calcutta Editions*)

By

MANMATHA NATHA RAY, M. A.

PREFATORY NOTE

It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of scientific indexing, especially of works which are considered as forming the basic literature for the cultural study of a nation. From this point of view the Epics and the Purāṇas occupy the foremost position. Much has been done of late in this direction—though more still remains—for the Mahābhārata by such eminent scholars as Hopkins and Sørensen, but the Rāmāyaṇa seems to have received but scant attention. The labours of Weber, Jacobi and others in connection with the Rāmāyaṇa, like those of Holtzmann, Dahlmann, etc. for the sister Epic, are indeed laudable, but they cannot render a thorough indexing (descriptive, nominal and topical) of these works unnecessary.

So far as Nominal Index is concerned Sørensen's work on the Mahābhārata may be taken to be a model. A similar work on the Rāmāyaṇa has long been felt to be a desideratum. Mr Manmatha nātha Roy, M.A., a Research Scholar of the Govt Sanskrit College Benares, whom I entrusted with the compilation of an Index of this kind, has just finished his work, and I am glad to introduce it to the public. In the present work the writer has given a descriptive account of all the proper names that occur in the Epic, and in the "Topical Index," which is to follow as a separate work very soon, an attempt has been made to sum up under specific heads the entire contents of the Text. It is expected that this will greatly facilitate a closer study of the Rāmāyaṇa.

The numerical references in the Index are to the Bangavasi Edition of the Text of 1303 B.C., corresponding to the Nirnaya Ssagat Edition of 1921.

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OOPINATH KAVIRAJ

INDEX TO RĀMĀYANA

A

AMŚUDHĀNA—a village Finding it difficult to cross the Gangī here Bharata drove to Prāg-vatā (II 71 9)

AMŚUMAN—Son of Asamahā (I 38 22, I 70 38) Agreeable to all people and of sweet speech (I 38 23) दृढधन्वा महारथः (I 39 6) Placed in charge of the sacrificial horse by Sagara (I 39 6 7) At the desire of Sagara went to the nether world in search of his uncles and the cattle-lifter, directed by the Regional Elephants Coming upon the heap where his uncles had been reduced to ashes, he found the horse roaming about With the advice of Garuḍa performed the Tarpana ceremony in memory of his uncles with the water of the Gangī, and then returned to Sagara with the horse to complete the sacrifice (I 41 1 23) पुठपव्याघ्रः (I 41 14) महातेजाः (I 41 15) शरः कृतविद्यु तेजसा पूर्वे तु द्वय (I 41 2) Elected king by the people on the demise of Sagara A great king, whose son was Dilipa Passing on the reins of the government to Dilipa, practised austerities on the heights of the Himavan for 32 lakh years (I 42 1 4) चीर्यवान्, महातपा (I 41 22) मुष्पामिकः (I 42 1) तपोधनः (I 42 4) तेजसा सोके अप्रतिमः (I 44 9) राज्ञिः गुणवान् महर्विसमतेजाः, ब्रह्मतुल्यतपाः, क्षब्धर्मस्थित (I 44 10)

AHAMPANA—Carried the news of the destruction of the Rakṣasa colony of Janasthāna to Rāvana at Laṅka (III 31 1 2) In reply to Rāvana's enquiries as to who did it (III 31 3 7), described with his leave the appearance (III 31 10 11), strength and valour of Rama (III 31 14 20, 22 28) and finally advised Rāvana to abduct Sita without whom he thought Rama could not live long (III 31 29 31) Appointed general of the Rakṣasa army by Rāvana after Vajradahṣṭra सर्वशालकोविदः A strict disciplinarian, defender and leader of the army in wars, well-wisher of Rāvana and

an experienced soldier (IV. 55 1-4) मेघाभः मेघवर्णः मेघ-स्वनमहास्वनः (VI. 55. 2). In the battle field never shook even before the Devas (VI 55 8) सिंहोपचितस्कन्धः शार्दूल-समविक्रमः (VI 55 12). Went out at the head of a large army driving to a chariot and disregarding all sorts of omens (VI. 55 7-13). Did fearful slaughter in the ranks of the Vanara army (VI. 55. 28). Finding that the Rākṣasa army was being cornered by the Vanaras, drove the chariot that side and wrought havoc in the ranks of the Vanaras (VI. 56 17). रथिनां वरः (VI 56 6). Received Hanumān with a shower of arrows (VI. 56. 11). Cut off the hill-top to pieces with which Hanumān attacked him (VI. 56. 18). On finding the havoc wrought by Hanumān in the ranks of the Rākṣasa army (VI. 56. 19-24), shot 14 deadly arrows at him and fought on till struck down dead (VI. 56. 25-30). महात्मा नवेदितार्केपमतान्नवक्त्रः. Accompanied Rāvaṇa to the battle-field riding on an elephant (VI. 59. 14). Son of Sumālin and Ketu-Mati (VII. 5. 38-39). Overwhelmed in the action against Māndhātā (VII 23 (c) 34). Accompanied Sumālin to fight against the Devas (VII. 27, 28).

AKOPA—A counsellor of Dasaratha (I. 7. 3)

AKṢA—A Rākṣasa, roughly handled by Hanumān (I. 1. 75). Rāvaṇa's son. Went out to fight with Hanumān at the desire of Rāvaṇa. Fought with Hanumān, but was killed at the end (V. 47 1-36) समरोदतोन्मुखः (V 47 1). प्रतापवान् काञ्चनचित्रकार्मुकः (V. 47. 2). धीर्यवान् नैऋतर्यमः (V. 47. 3). अमरतुल्यविक्रमः (V. 47. 6) हरीकणः (V 47 8 . समादितत्मा (V. 47. 10). आशुपराक्रमः (V. 47 12) समाधिसंयोगयिमोक्ष-वत्यरिद् (V. 47 14). रथचरणविक्रमः प्रदुषतेजोवायीर्यसायकः (V. 47. 19). धीर्यदर्पितः द्विजोपदेशः (V 47.20). रथिष्ठेष्टनः (V. 47. 22).

AGASTYA—A Rsi who with his brother dwelt in the
daka forests Rama during his exile paid a visit to them
caused by him Rama came in possession of certain divine
weapons (I 1 42—43) Rama's visit to him foreseen by
Niki (I 3 19) Sunda having been killed by him Taṭaka
her son, Marica rushed at him, but he changed them into
"asas अ॒प्रिसत्तम् , भगवान् अ॒पि (I 2० 10—13)

On the eve of his banishment, Rama instructed Lakṣmaṇa
to send valuable presents and some cows to him व्राणुणोत्तम्
32 13—14)

मुनिसत्तम् (III 11 30) महर्षि धीमान् (III 11 32)
मामुनि (III 11 37) With a desire to do good to huma-
nity, cleared the Southern regions of demons (III 11 54)
, the request of the Devas, ate away Vatapi the Asura and
duced to ashes his brother Ilvala (III 11 55—67)
जेन्द्र दीप्तरेणा (III 11 66) His hermitage described
II 11 73—76 79—80 86 89—93) Made the Southern
regions habitable by destroying the Rakshasas (III 11 81—
84) Stopped the growth of the Vindhya hills (III 11 85)
द्वैनीव कर्मणा लोके विट्यात् (II 11 79) पुण्यकर्मा III 11
81) दीर्घायु (III 11 86) लोके विथृतकर्मा (III 11
86) लोको चित् संयु सता हिते नित्य रत् (III 11 87)
The disciple, instructed by Lakṣmaṇa (III 12 1—4) entered
the fire temple and announced the arrival of Rama (III
12 5—9) मुनिशेष्ठ तपसा दुष्प्रथर्पण (III 12 6) Instantly
asked him to show them to (III 12 9—12) Appeared
before Rama etc surrounded by disciples (III 12 21)
भगवान्, तपसा निधान (III 12 23) Saluted by Rama etc
(III 12 24 offered them seats and received them formally
(III 12 26—7) Honored Rama separately, for he was the
king as well as a guest (III 12 28—30), and presented him
with divine weapons (III 12 31—37) Praised highly the
womanly qualities of Sita and the loyalty of Lakṣmaṇa (III

13 1—8). अनल इव दीप (III 13 9) In reply to Rama's enquiry (III 13 10—11) suggested the name of Parcavati, then described the route (III 13 12—22) सत्यवादी Gave leave to Rama etc to depart (III 13 23—24) भावितात्मा (III 15 12) Congratulated Rama on the destruction of Khara, and explained to him the mystery of Indra's visit to the hermitage of Sarabhang (III 30 34—37) His annihilation of Vatapi referred to (III 43 42—44)

Lived near the Malaya hills आदित्यसकाश ऋषिसत्तम महात्मा Sugriva instructed Angada and others to propitiate him before proceeding further in quest of Sita (IV 41 15—16) Placed the Mahendra hills in the bosom of the sea (IV 41 20) Visv karma built a mansion for him on the heights of the Kusjara Hills (IV 41 34—36) Guardian deity of the South (IV 45 6)

Appeared before Rama on the eve of his final struggle with Ravana and communicated to him the victory yielding स्तुत्य addressed to the Sun, and advised him to repeat it thrice before fighting with him (VI 105 1 27) His cultural conquest of the South referred to by Rama (VI 115 14)

Came to congratulate Rama on his return home (VII 1 3) Requested the porter to inform Rama that the Rsis were waiting outside (VII 1 8 9) At the request of Rama (VII 1 29—36), proceeded to narrate the life history of Indrajit (VII 2—30) कुम्भयोजि (VII 2 1) (VII 37 (b) 5) धेनाम्भि समविप्रहृ (VII 4 2) In reply to Rama's query (VII 4 1 7) described the history of the early Kikanda settlers of Lata (VII 4—8) In reply to Rama's question (VII 10 1), described the austenities practised by Ravana etc (VII 10 2—49) In reply to Rama's query (VII 23(e) 66—67) said that the island man was the Lord Kapila and the 30 crores were the reflections of his Great Soul (VIII 23 (e)

67—70). In reply to Rāma's enquiry (VII. 31. 1-4), described Rāvana's discomfitures (VII. 31. 5—34, 44). In reply to Rama's query (VII. 35. 1-13) proceeded to describe how on account of an imprecation, Hanumān was not conscious of his strength (VII 35 14—36, 49.). Asked for permission to retire (VII. 36 51). Accepting Rāma's invitation, withdrew (VII. 36 58-59). At the request of Rama (VII. 37(a). 1—3), narrated the birth of Rksa-rāt, Valin and Sugrīva (VII 37(a). 3—59) Explained why Rāvana had abducted Sita (VII 37(b) 5—37(c). 28) in the words of Nārada (VII. 37(d). 1—9) Described the discomfiture of Rāvana at the hands of women of Sveta-dvīpa (VII 37(e) 1—55). Retired (VII 37 (e). 61). Born of a pot in which Mitra and Varuna had deposited their energy, retreated soon after, saying to Mitra, "I am not your son" तेजोमयः, विष्णु, भूविसत्तमः (VII. 57. 4—5) Received the Devas warmly and honored them equally (VII 76 21). Receiving Rāma duly, congratulated him for having restored the Brāhmaṇa's child to life, and offered to make a gift of a few ornaments to him (VII 76 25—33) In reply to Rāma's query (VII. 76 33—36), proceeded to narrate an anecdote of the Tretā Age (VII. 76. 36). How he had seen a heavenly being feeding on a corpse in a lonely forest, and how out of curiosity he enquired why he ate such impure things (VII 77 1—20). Moved to hear Sveta's sad story (VII 78 1—25), accepted his gifts, thus paving his way to heaven (VII 78. 26—29). In compliance with Rāma's wish (VII. 79 1-3), described the story of Rājā Danda (VII 79 4—81. 20). As the evening came on, advised Rāma to say his evening prayers (VII. 81. 21—22) धर्मनेत्रः (VII. 82 8). In reply to Rāma's application (VII. 82 5—7) granted him permission to depart (VII. 82. 8—13). सत्यगीलः (VII. 82. 14).

AGASTYA'S BROTHER—Lived at the distance of 4 Yojas to the south of Sūlikṣṇa's hermitage (III. 11. 37). His hermitage described by Rāma (III 11. 47-53). Rāma etc. on their way to Agastya's place broke their journey for a night there (III. 11. 69-70). Next morning with his permission left for Agastya's hermitage (III. 11. 71-73)

AGNI—At the desire of Brahman produced Nīla (I. 17. 13). On being vanquished by Bali waited on Viṣṇu (I. 29. 6). Requested by the Devas petrified the discharged energy of Mahādeva (I. 36. 17). Waited on Brahman along with other Devas to obtain a commander-in-chief (I. 37. 1-2) Referred to by Brahman to be the one who could bring about the birth of the commander of gods (I. 37. 7). Deputed by the Devas to bring about the birth of a son by depositing the energy of Mahādeva in Gāṅgā (I. 37. 10-11). द्रुताशुनः (I. 37. 11). पायकः (I. 37. 12). Went to Gāṅgā and asked her to bear the child to please the Devas (I. 37. 12). Gāṅgā being ready (I. 37. 13) saturated her through and through (I. 37. 14). Gāṅgā pleading inability (I. 37. 15) directed her to deposit the foetus by the side of the Himavān (I. 37. 17). सर्वदेवपुरोगमः (I. 37. 15). Elected Kārtikeya commander-in chief of the divine army (I. 37. 30). Requested by Indra to get his testicles restored (I. 49. 1), approached the Pitṛis for remedy (I. 49. 5). Became nervous when Viśvāmitra wanted to hurl the Brahma weapon at Vasiṣṭha (I. 55. 14) His protection invoked by Kausalyā on the eve of Rāma's exile (II. 25. 24) Agitated at the austerities of Manda-karṇi sent five Apsarās to create mischief (III. 11. 13-15). Greeted by Sītā on the appearance of Hanumān as Rāma's messenger (V. 32. 14). His temple at Agastya's hermitage visited by Rāma (III. 12. 17). His protection invoked by Sītā in favour of Hanumān (V. 53. 25-28). Begot Sannadana on a Gandharva girl. द्रुप्युषमन् (VI. 27. 20). Came out of the

fire placing Sītā on the lap and testifying to her spotless character, and advised Rāma to accept her as his wife (VI 118 1-10) लोकस्य साक्षी (VI 118 5) On the destruction of Lavana (VII 6^o 36) appeared before Śatrughna ready to grant boons (VII 70 1-3) Disappeared after granting him the boon (VII 70 6-7) Congratulated Rāma on the death of Samhaka (VII 76 5-6) On the flight of Indra (VII 85. 15-16), approached Viṣṇu (VII 85 17) Paid his respects to Viṣṇu (VII 110 13)

AGNI KETU—A Rakṣasa chief who in Ravana's court stood ready with his arms to kill Rāma etc (VI 9 2) fought with Rāma (VI 43 11) Killed by Rāma (VI 43 26 27) दुष्पर्व (Ibid)

AGNI VARĀ—Son of Sudarśana and father of Sighra ga (I 70 40—41)

ANGĀS, THE—Ruled over by Roma pada (I 9 8) Stricken with drought (I 9 9) So called, because Kandarpa when reduced to ashes by Maha Deva, cast off his body (अङ्गम्) here (I 23 10—14) Dasaratha offered the produce of—to appease the wrath of Kaikeyī II 11 37—38) Sugrīva asked Vinata to go there in quest of Sītā (IV 40 23)

ANGADA—Son of Vālmīki and Tāra, the Crown Prince While he went into the forests, the spies informed him about the alliance between Sugrīva and Rāma This fact he reported to Tāra (IV 15 15—18) गुखज्येषु कनकागदः (IV 18 50) धार्म अङ्गतवुच्चि एव पुत्र मे श्रिय (IV 18 52) Vālmīki on his death bed asks Rāma to take care of him (IV 18 50—53) धीरः सुकुमार सुयोगित (IV 20 17) प्रियचारुवेष (20 24) Sugrīva asked by the dying Vālmīki to take care of him on his death (IV 22 8—15) सुश्रीवस्य तुल्यपराकमः (IV 22 11) तेजस्वी तदा (IV 22 12) Advised by his dying father

to follow the wishes of Sugrīva (IV. 22. 20—23) पितृक्षः (IV. 23. 22). Asked by his mother touched the feet of the dead Vālin repeating his name (IV. 23. 22—25). मुजनः सुवश्यः (IV. 24. 20). Asked by Lakṣmaṇa to bring garlands, cloths, oil, ghee etc. (IV. 25. 16). Helped Sugrīva in placing the corpse of Vālin in the palanquin (IV. 25. 28) Embraced by the weeping Tārā and other ladies of the harem (IV. 25. 33—34). — With a heavy heart placed the dead body of his father on the pyre, set fire to it and walked solemnly round it and then along with others performed the तर्पण ceremony (IV. 25. 49—53) धीरः (IV. 26. 12). ज्येष्ठः सदृशः विकसेण च अदीनात्मा (IV. 26. 13). Appointed yuvāraja by Sugrīva at the desire of Rāma (IV. 38) Became perturbed at seeing Lakṣmaṇa advancing towards him angrily (IV. 31. 31) At Lakṣmaṇa's request (IV. 31. 32—34), hurried to announce him (IV. 31. 35). संग्रान्तभावः परदीपयक्तः तरस्वी Did so after saluting Rāma, Tārā and Sugrīva (IV. 31. 36—37) Lakṣmaṇa passed by his well furnished house in Kikkidhā (IV. 33. 9) Joined Sugrīva with 1000 Padmas and 100 Sankhas of Vānaras (IV. 39. 29. 30). Sugrīva appointed him as the general of the contingent going to the South in search of Sītā (IV. 45. 6). Accompanied Hanumān to the south (IV. 48. 1) Searched the Vindhya forest for nothing (IV. 48. 2—6) Killed a mighty Asura in the water-less and tree-less tract (IV. 48. 7—23) Finding his companions dispirited, proposed that they should once more ransack the southern parts in search of Sītā for fear of Sugrīva and Rāma (IV. 49. 1—10) महाप्राङ्म (IV. 49. 1) Once more searched in vain the Vindhya forests and the Rajata hills till overtaken with fatigue (IV. 49. 15—23) Having ransacked the Vindhya forest, entered the Rkṣa cave in search of water (IV. 50. 1—8) सिंहवृपदक्षतः पीनायनमुजः (IV.

53. 7). When coming out of Rhṣa cave he discovered that the time allotted by Sugrīva was already past, proposed to die of starvation on the sea side as Sugrīva would never tolerate the failure of the expedition (IV. 53 7—19).

बुद्ध्या द्विषंगया युक्तः चतुर्वेलसमन्वितः चतुर्दशगुणः तेजो-
घलपरामूर्त्तिः शुश्वर्ण आपुर्यमाणः श्रिया शुक्रपक्षादो वर्धमातः
शशाय बुद्ध्या वृहस्पतिसमः विक्रमे पितृः सदृशः (IV 54 2 4).
Vehemently condemned the faults of Sugrīva and along
with his companions undertook to die of starvation (IV 55
1—23) On finding Sampāti drawing towards them bemoaned
their lot and praised Jatāyus for his whole hearted devotion
to Rāma's cause (IV 56 6—10) In reply to Sampāti's
enquiries introduced himself, described the death of Jatāyus
and the circumstances that had led the Vānaras to take to
fasting (IV 57 4—19) Anxiously asked Sampāti to
direct the Vānaras to Rāvana's place of refuge (IV 58
8—10) Finding his followers dejected at the sight of the
roaring sea tried to rouse their courage (IV 64 8—10).
Next day, held again a council and asked the Vānaras who
could save their lives and limbs from being destroyed by
Sugrīva, by leaping across the sea, to come forward (IV 64
11—19) When everyone kept quiet, exhorted them to
speak out (IV 64 20—22) Told in the council that he
could certainly jump a hundred yojanas but was not sanguine
if he could return (IV 65 18—19 सत्यचिकम् परन्तपः
(IV 65 26) In reply to Jambavān's contention that he
must allow his servants to try the game first (IV 65
26—27), said that if nobody was ready to go then they
should once more take to fasting, for they could not return
home without having located the whereabouts of Sīta (IV.
65 28—32) On the return of Hanuman paid him high
compliments (V 57 44—48) Sat down on the Mahendra
bills along with Hanuman, surrounded by the Vānaras (V.

57. 49—53). After Hanumān's speech (V. 59. 1—32) proposed to release Sītā by vanquishing the Rākṣasas without giving any previous information to Rāma and Sugrīva (V. 60. 1—13). Approving the proposal of Jāmbavān (V. 60. 14—20) took his way home (V. 61. 1—2) Gave permission to his companions to drink honey of the Madhu-vana, when they prayed for it (V. 61. 11—12). धीमान् (V. 61. 13). Gave free license to the Vānaras to drink (V. 62. 2—4) On hearing the message delivered by Dadhi-mukha (V. 64. 1—12) proposed that they should go to Sugrīva without delay (V. 64. 12—17). His proposal having been approved (V. 64. 18—22) went to Sugrīva by the aerial route followed by the Vānaras (V. 64. 23—26). Approached Sugrīva leading the party of Vānaras and then bowed to Sugrīva and Rāma (V. 64. 40—41). Carried Laksmaṇa on his shoulders during his expeditionary march to the South (VI. 4. 19). In reply to Rāma's request (VI. 17. 31—33) suggested that they should examine well Bibhisana before taking him in (VI. 17. 38—4.). मतिमान् (VI. 17. 38). Guessed that Śuka was a spy and as such he should be confined (VI. 20. 29—30). Placed in charge of the centre of the invading army (उरसि) VI. 24. 14) गिरिशुग्रप्रतीकाशः पश्चिमलक्ष्मिभः (VI. 26. 15). Son of Indra (VI. 30. 24) Was to lead the attack against the southern gate defended by Mahodara and Mahā Pārsva (VI. 37. 27) Pursuant to Rāma's order entered Lankā and presented the 'ultimatum' to Rāvana in open court on behalf of Rāma (VI. 41. 73—81). आत्मवान् (VI. 41. 85). Hearing the command of Rāvana (VI. 73. 82—83), allowed the Rākṣasas to capture him, when they had done so he leaped up along with his captors, then demolishing the pinnacle of Rāvana's place, returned to his own camp by the aerial route (VI. 41. 84—91). Fought a duel with Indrajit (VI. 43. 6) Smashed to pieces the chariot of Indrajit with his club (VI. 43. 19). Dismounted Indrajit by destroying his chariot and the

driver, hence applauded by the Devas and the sages (VI 44 28—29) At Rāma's desire went up (VI 45 1—3) to discover the position taken up by Indrajit, but foiled (VI 45 4—5) Repaired where Rāma and Lakṣmana were lying senseless (VI 46 3) Wounded by Indrajit (VI 46 21) Carefully guarded the Vanara army (VI 47 2—4) In reply to Sugrīva's query (VI 50 1) told him that the cause of the flight of the Vanaras was the condition of Rāma and Lakṣmana (VI 50 2—3) Finding that the Rakṣasas under Yajña dānṣṭra were creating a havoc in the Vanara army, annihilated the Rākṣasas (VI 53 27—32) Finding the Vanara army hard pressed by Vajra dānṣṭra, fought a contested duel with Vajradānṣṭra—in the course of which he uncharioted him, exchanged fists and fought with broad sword and shield, till he killed his opponent (VI 54 16—37) Killed Kumbha hanu (VI 58 23) Guarded the gate at the desire of Rāma (VI 61 37) Finding the Vanara chiefs panic stricken at sight of Kumbha karna (VI 66 3) tried to rouse their spirit by delivering a harangue (VI 66 4—7) Finding the Vanara army flying in disorder once more rallied it delivering a harangue (VI 66 18—32) Fought a duel with Kumbha karna till stunned by a blow fell down (VI 67 42—49) यज्ञहस्तात्मजात्मज (VI 67 42) युद्धमार्ग विशारद. (VI 67 47) In obedience to Sugrīva's order (VI 69 81—82) fought a duel with Nauntaka and killed him with his horse (VI 69 83—94) Congratulated by the Devas, became gratified with his achievement (VI 69, 95—96) Simultaneously attacked by Devantaka, Trisūra Mahodara (VI 70 1—4), bravely defended himself till rescued by Nila and Hanuman (VI 70 5—20) Wounded by Indrajit (VI 73 45) Fought a duel with Kampana and killed him (VI 76 1—3) Fought with Sonitakṣa broke to pieces his bow, then snatching away his sword mortally wounded him (VI 76 4—10) Fought single handed

with Prajantha, Yārpāksa and Sōgitāksa (VI. 76. 14—15). Killed Prajantha in a duel (VI. 76. 18.—27). Fought a duel with Kumbha but was badly wounded (VI. 76. 46—55). Joined Lakṣmaṇa while he went to fight against Indra-jit (VI. 85. 35). Fought a duel with Mahā-Pārsva when his army was hard pressed and at last killed him (VI. 98. 1—22). Greeted Rāma on the death of Rāvaṇa (VI. 108. 33). Received costly अङ्गदः on the occasion of Rāma's coronation (VI. 128. 77). Caressed and honored by Rāma (VII. 39. 16—19). Succeeded Sugrīva in Kiśkindhā (VII. 108. 22).

ĀNGADA—Son of Lakṣmaṇa. धर्मविश्वारदः दृढविकमः (VII. 102. 2). Made King of Kārupatha (VII. 102. 11).

ĀNGADIYĀ—Capital of Kārupatha, ruled over by Angada. Founded by Rāma. रम्या पुरी, रमणीया, द्विगुता (VII. 102. 8).

ĀNGA—LEPĀ—A town of the West. Sugrīva sent Suṣena etc. there in search of Sītā (IV. 42. 14).

ĀNGĀRAKA—A Rākṣasi of the Southern Seas who drew her victims by means of their shadows (IV. 41. 26). Sugrīva asked Angada to search carefully these places for Sītā (IV. 41. 27).

ĀNGIRASA—A Prajāpati who came after Pulastya (III. 14. 8).

His descendants cursed Hanūmān for creating mischief in the hermitage (VII. 36. 32—34). Invited to a sacrificial session convened by Rājā Nimi (VII. 55. 9).

AJĀ—Son of Nābhīga, and father of Daśaratha (I. 70. 43).

ĀNJANA, THE—Hills. Sugrīva asked Hanūmān to send for the Vānaras living there (IV. 37. 5). 3 krores came thence (IV. 37. 20).

ĀNJANA—A regional elephant (VII. 31. 36).

AÑJANA—अप्सरसां शेषा, विष्याता अप्सरा, alias पुलिक-स्थला wife of the Vānara chief Kesi; विष्याता निषु लोकेषु स्पेणप्रतिमा भुवि, कामरूपिणी। On account of a curse was born as the daughter of the Vānara chief Kuñjam. One day while she was loitering about on the hills in the form of a human being, Vāyu stripped her naked and had an intercourse with her in mind. Hanumāna was the child of this union. She safely delivered him in a lonely cave (IV. 66 8—20). Raped by Rāvaṇa while on her way to Brahman's place (VI 13 11—12). Hence cursed Rāvana (VI 60 11). Daughter of Varuṇa (Ibid) Wife of Kesi gave birth to Hanumān.

ATI-KAYA—अतिवृद्धकायः, विश्वास्तमहेन्द्रकल्पः, धन्वी, अतिरथ, अतिवीरः Accompanied Ravana to the battle field twanging his bow (VI 59 16). Nephew of Kumbha karna who mourned the loss of his uncle (VI 68 7). On hearing the words of Tuśira (VI 69 1—7), offered to go to the battle field (VI 69 9) शक्तुल्यपराक्रम, चीर, अन्तरिक्षगतः, मायाविश्वारदः, विदशदर्पण, समरदुर्मदः, सुवल सम्पदः, विस्तोर्णकीर्तिः, never suffered a defeat, अख्लवित्, युद्धविश्वारदः, प्रवरविज्ञान, लघ्ववर, शत्रुघ्नार्दन, भास्कर-तुल्यदर्शनः (VI 69 10—14). Son of Ravaṇa, went to the battle field taking leave of Ravana (VI 69 17—19) अतितेजस्वी drove in an armoured car, well armed and surrounded by, numerous warriors (VI 69 25—28) ग्रहदत्तवरः, अद्रिसकाश, देवदानवदर्पण (VI 71 3) When all his companions were killed got angry and made a rush at the Vānara army putting them to flight (VI 71 1—9) हस्तिलोचन �driving in a chariot drawn by a thousand horses (VI 71 12) The car protected by armours, held a great bow and sharp arrows in his hands, with two broad swords hanging on either side रक्षणठगुण, धोर, महापर्वतसनिभ

(VI. 71. 12.—24). वृद्धसेवी ध्रुतवलः सर्वाख्यिदुपां रथः (VI. 71. 28) अश्वपृष्ठे नागपृष्ठे रद्गे धनुषि फर्षणे । भेदे सान्त्वे च दाने च नये मन्त्रे च सम्मतः (VI 71. 29). Son of Dhānya & Mālio and Rāvann (VI. 71. 30). By means of asceticism so far pleased Brahman that he presented him with weapons, divine armours and a shinig car (VI 31—32) Vanquished hundreds of Devas and Danavas including Indra and Varuṇa (VI 71 33—34). Twanging his bow plunged into the thick of the Vānara army, then defeating Dvividha Mainda etc challenged the heroes alone to come and fight with him (VI. 71 37—45). Seeing Lakṣmaya standing before him (VI 71. 46—49), ironically advised him to stand back as he did not care to fight with boys (VI 71 50—56) Fought a hard contested duel with Lakṣmaya but killed (VI 766—105) Accompanied Sumati to the battle field to fight against the Devas (VII. 27. 31)

ATI-MUKHA—A Vānara chief, created by gods to help Rāma (VII 36 48)

ATRI—Rama in exile went to his hermitage from Chitrakūṭa accompanied by Lakṣmaya and Sītā. Received them like his own children महायशा भगवान् (II 117. 5) Looked after the arrangements of hospitality personally and received courteously Lakṣmaya and Sītā (II 117. 6) Asked the ascetic's wife Anasuya to take care of Sita शृणिसस्म (II 117. 8) धर्मज्ञः सर्वभूतहिते रथः (II 117. 7) In glowing terms introduced Anasuya to Rāma and asked Sita to approach her (II 117. 9—13). कुलपतिः सूर्येश्वानसेपम् (VI 323. 48) Went from the south to great Rāma on his return home (VII 1 3). Invited by Rāja Nimi to act as a priest in a sacrificial session (VII 55 9)

ATRI—A great sage of the north who came to greet Rāma on his return home (VII 1 5)

ADITI—Gave birth to Indra (I. 18. 12). Wife of Kasyapa, practised austenries for 1000 years (I. 29. 10—11). Viṣṇu born as Vāmana from her (I. 29. 19). The mother of the Devas (I. 45. 38). Prayed for the success of Indra while he was fighting with the Asuras (II. 25. 34). Daughter of Dakṣa (III. 14. 10). By favor of her husband, became the mother of 33 Vedic deities (III. 14. 13—15) (VII. 11, 15).

ANARANYA महातेराः, प्रतापवान् Son of Bāna and father of Prithu (I. 70. 23—24). Predicted root-and branch destruction of Rāvaṇa's family at the hands of one of his descendants (Rāma) (VI. 60. 8—10). Accepting the challenge of Rāvana (VII. 19. 7—8) fought with him, but was defeated and killed, and with his last breath pronounced the curse (VII. 19. 9—32).

ANALA—A Rākṣasa follower of Bibhīṣaṇa who assuming the form of a bird spied the defence organisation and fighting strength of the Rākṣasas (VI. 37. 7—19). Son of Mahi and Vasudā (VII. 5. 41—43).

ANALA—A daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kasyapa (III. 14. 10-12) gave birth to all the fruit bearing trees (III. 14. 31).

ANALĀ—A Rākṣasi, daughter of Mālyavān and Sundari (VII. 5. 34—36). Wife of Viśvāsū and mother of Kumbhinasa (VII. 61. 16).

ANAṄGA—A Vanara chief, son of Agni (अग्नशुभ्रः); Sugrīva wanted to send him to the South in search of Sītā (IV. 41. 4).

ANANTA DEVA—सर्वदेवनमस्कृतः, सहस्रधिरा; नीलधा-सा: ; Dwelt at the top of the Jāta rūpa-sīla hills (IV. 40. 52), towards the east of whose golden altar there was a three-leaved palm tree planted by the gods (IV. 40. 53—54).

ANILA—Son of Māhi and Vasudā and a counsellor of Bibhiṣaṇa (Vff. 5. 41-43).

ANASŪYĀ—Her presentation of ornaments to and conversation with Sītā-foreseen by Vālmīki (I. 3. 18).

Wife of the sage Atri, वृद्धा, सत्कृता (If. 117. 7). महाभागा, तापसी, धर्मचारिणी (II. 117. 8). Asked by Atri to take away Sītā (II. 117. 8). Introduced to Rāma by Atri (ff. 117. 9-12). During a ten years' drought saved the lives of the people by diverting the course of the Gāngā, thus helping the fruits and roots to grow; practised penances for 10,000 years and extended the length of one night to cover the period of ten nights by the might of her asceticism (ff. 117. 9-12) सर्वभूतानां नमस्कार्या, अक्रोधना (II. 113. 13). शिथिला, चलिता वृद्धा, जरापाण्डुरमूर्धजा, सततं षेषमानांगी (II. 117. 18). Saluted by Sītā पतिष्ठता (II. 117. 19). Courteously received Sītā and congratulated her for her extreme devotion to Rāma under all conditions (II. 117. 21-29). Being extremely pleased with Sītā for her fine sense of duty offered to grant her a boon (II. 118. 13-15). Overjoyed at her selflessness, presented her with an ever-green garland, anointment and unguent etc. (II. 118. 17-20). When Sītā began to praise her profusely, in order to change the topic asked her to describe her marriage ceremony (II. 118. 23-25). दृढ़वता (II. 118. 23). Extremely delighted at the story, at evening fall permitted her to go to Rāma. At the same time requested her to put on the dresses and paints presented by her (II. 119. 1-11). Saluted by Sītā before she left her (II. 119. 12).

ANUHLĀDA.—A Dānava who abducted Śacī deceitfully. Killed by Indra for this offence (IV. 39-6-7).

ANDHRA.—A country in the South Sugrīva asked Angada to go there in search of Sītā (IV. 41-12).

ANDHAKA—Name of a Daitya killed by Rudra in Svetaranya (III 30 27) (VI 3 6)

APARA PARVATA—Name of a hill traversed by Bharata on his way back from Kekaya (II 71 3)

APSARAS, THE—Annihilated by Rāvana while playing in the groves of the Nandana (I 15 23) Praised Visnu when their prayer (I 15 19 26) was granted (I 15. 32) The Devas were instructed to produce Vanars on them (I 17 5) Danced merrily on the birth of Rāvana etc (I 16 17) Followed the course of Gaṅgi (I 43 32) 6 crores along with numerous maidens churned up from the sea यरद्वय । Being claimed neither by the Devas, nor by the Danavas, they became public property (I, 45 32 35) Were pleased at the expiation of Ahalyā's sin (I 49 19) Danced on the occasion of Rama's marriage (I 73 38) Assembled to witness the contest between Rama and Parashu rama (I 76 10) Requested by Bharadvaja (II 91 16) entertained the retinue of Bharata (II 91 26) 20 000 came from the Nandana Park in response to his prayer (II 91 45) Five deputed by the Devas to disturb the ascetic virtues of the Rsi Māṇḍa Karmi नियुक्तलितवचस (III 11 15) They won the Rsi's heart and lived under waters of the Paśupata tank as his wives (III 11 11 19) दिव्याभरणमाल्या दिव्यलपा दीडारतविपिणी (III 35 16) उषाधचताप्रबूढा विचित्रपेशा (IV 24 34)

Haunted the Lake Sudarshana for the sake of pleasure (IV 40 46) Haunted the Mahendra Hills (IV 41 22) Haunted the lake on the Kailasa hills near Kuvera's mansions (IV 43 22) Lived permanently in the Ketoda Sea (IV 46 15) Went into raptures when Indrajit was killed (VI 90 75) Danced with joy (VI 90 85) Witnessed the wonderful combat between Rama and Rāvana (VI 107 51) Danced on the occasion of Rāma's coronation (VI 128 71)

Used to disturb Pulastya by visiting the hermitage of Trambindu (VII 2 9 12) But made themselves scarce when he pronounced a curse on them (VII 2 13 14) Frequent the banks of the Mandakini (VII 11 42) Sang sweetly in Kuvera's mansion (VII 26 9) Sang for joy when Indra went out to fight Ravana (VII 28 26) Visit the Vindhya along with their womenfolk (VII 31 16) Greatly disconcerted at the discomfiture of Satrughna (VII 69 13), When Satrughna drew out the divine arrow to kill Lavana (VII 69 16 19), losing the balance of mind approached Brahman (VII 69 20 21) On the destruction of Lavana (VII 69 36), breathed freely (VII 69 39) Showered flowers on Lakshmana (VII 106 16) Crowded the bank of the Sarayu (VII 110 7) Expressed their joy on the return of Viṣṇu (VII 110 14)

ABHIKALA—A village on the way to Kekaya passed by Vasishtha's messengers (II 68 17)

AMARĀVATI—The residential town of Indra (III 48 10)

AMRTA—Sought after by the Devas and the Dānavas as the sovereign remedy against death and decay (I 45 16) Obtained by churning the Kṣiroda Sea (I 45 17—18) On being produced the Devas and the Dānavas fell out for possession (I 45 40) Removed by Viṣṇu (I 45 42) Sampati lived in the times when it was churned out (IV 58 13) Churned out of the sea into which the Vanaras had thrown medicinal herbs (IV 66 13) Produced from the milk of Surabhi (VII 23 23)

AMBARIŚA—King of Ayodhya His sacrifice interrupted because of the theft of the horse by Indra (I 61 5—6) The priests asked him to substitute a human being for the lost animal (I 61 6—8) पुरपर्यम् (I 61 9) महात्मा Named about for a human victim (I 61 9—10)

At last came across Reika who dwelt in Bhugutunga, with his wife and three children (I 61 11-15) The father and the mother refusing to sell the eldest and the youngest sons respectively, bought Sunahsepa for a large sum of money (I 61 16-23) राजपि, नदतेजा, महायशा (I 61 24) Started for Ayodhya with the victim in a chariot (I 61 24) Broke his journey at Puṣkara one noon (I 62 1) राजसिंह (I 62 21) Returned soon to the sacrificial area and completed the sacrifice by favor of Indra (I 62 23-27) Son of Praśuṣruka and father of Nabuṣa (I 70 41-42)

AYODHYĀ—Rama went to—(I 1 86) Rama's journey foreseen by Valmīki (I 3 37) Described in detail (I 5 5-23) Inhabitants (I 6 6-19) Defences (I 6 21-28) Public reception accorded to Dasaratha and Rāyaṅga (I 11 25-27) Festivities at—on the birth of Rama etc (I 18 18-20) The messengers sent by Janaka arrived at—(I 68 1) Public reception of the newly married princes (I 77 6-8) Richly decorated on the occasion of Rama's consecration (II 5 15-21 6 11-19) Shock when Rama went into exile (II 41 12 20) Its miserable appearance (II 42 23) Fondly remembered by Rāma (II 46 4) Ceased to be beautiful when Rama left it (II 47 17-18) (II 4² 34 37) Rama took leave of—(II 50 1-3) प्रत्युरक्तमाप्तेण सुखालोकश्चियावहा (II 51 16) Described (II 51 21-23) Gloomy appearance described by Sumantra (II 59 10-16) Its deserted appearance described by Bharata (II 71 18-29 37-43) Unprotected as the town was still defended by the might of Rama (II 88 23-25) Rama's anxious enquiries about the well being of the city to Bharata (II 100 40-42) Bharata returns from Cītra Luṣa to—(II 113 23) Its deserted appearance described (II 114 2-29) शुभा

(III 62.15). Remembered by the exiled Rāma (IV.28.56). Return of Rāma. Saluted by the Vānaras and the Rākṣasas. पाण्डुरहर्म्यमालिना, विशाखकदया, गजबाजिभिर्वृत्ता (VI. 123. 52—54). Deserted on the departure of Rāma, once more flourished at the time of Rsabha (VII. 111. 10).

AYO-MUKHA—The Hills in the South धातुमणिडतः; विचित्रशिखरः, श्रीमान्, चित्रपुष्पितकाननः, सुचन्दनवनोद्देशः। Sugrīva asked Angada to go there in search of Sītā (IV. 4I 13-I4).

AYO-MUKHI—महारूपा, राहसी, विष्टानना (III 69. 11) अल्पसत्त्वानि भयदा, यीभत्सा, रौद्रदर्शना, लम्बोदरी, तीरद्वंष्टा, कराली, परुपत्वक् (III. 69. 12). विकटा, मुक्तमूर्धजा, devouring fierce stags (III 69. 13). Seen by Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa near the fissure in the vicinity of the hermitage of Mataṅga (III. 69 I1). Disfigured by Lakṣmaṇa for having made advances to him (III. 69. 13-18).

ARAJĀ—Daughter of Uśaoः the Bhārgava, रूपेणाप्रतिमा युधि, अनुत्तमा, कन्या (VII. 60 4-5). Refused to comply with Dāṇḍa's request (VII. 80. I-6) and instructed him to approach her father if he wanted to have her at all (VII. 60. 7-12) Raped by Dāṇḍa (VII. 80 13-17). Waited near the hermitage for the return of her father (VII. 80. 18) In obedience to her father's wish (VII. 81. 13-15) consented to do penitentiary rites for life (VII. 81. 16).

ARIṢTA—A hill in Lākṣā. Described (V. 56 26-37). On his return journey, Hanumān climbed on it for leaping across the sea (V. 56 37) The hill shook under his weight, its denizens fled and it was levelled to the ground when Hanumān took his start (V. 56 42-50). 10 Yojanas in length and 30 in height (V. 56. 50).

ARIṢTA-NEMI—Father of Sumati—the younger queen of Sagara (I. 38. 4) A Prajā-pati who came after

Vivasvān (III. 14. 9) सुनि: Consulted by Budha with regard to Ila (VII. 90. 5)

ARUNA—Son of Vinatā and brother of Garuḍa (III 14 32) Father of Jatāyus and Sampati (III. 14 33)

ARUNDHATI—Her devotion to her husband extolled by Sītā घरिषा सर्वतारीख्यम् (II. 118 11) The devoted wife of Vasistha (V 24. 10)

ARKA—A Vānara chief who defended the flank of the invading army during its march to the South (VI 4 33)

ARCISMĀN—A Vānara chief whom Sugrīva proposed to send to the west in search of Sītā (IV 42 3)

ARCIMĀLYAS The—Vānara chiefs whom Sugrīva wanted to send to the west in search of Sītā महायस्तः (IV 42. 4)

ARJUNA—(Kārtavīrya) Killed Jāmadagni—father of Parīkṣa rāma (I 75 24) Killed by Viṣṇu (VII 6 35) Repaired to the Narmadā for holiday making when Rāvana called upon him (VII 31 7-10). As powerful as the Fire-God, always propitiated Him with the blood of his enemies (VII 31 8) At a little distance from Rāvana, was engaged in water-sports with his women-folk, when in a playful mood, checked the flow of the Narmadā with his thousand arms thus causing an overflow of the river water that washed away the flowers offered to Śiva by Rāvana (VII 32 17) On hearing the report of the struggle between Rāvana's courtiers and his own, and the defeat of the latter (VII 32 37), proceeded to set matters right after consoling his girls, fought with and disabled Prahaśta and put to flight Rāvana's courtiers (VII 32 38—48), then fighting a duel with Rāvana, made him a captive and took him to his capital (VII 32 49 73) Received formally Pulastya and asked him what he could do to please him (VII 33 5 12) In

compliance with his request (VII. 33 13-16), released Ravana honoring him with valuable gifts and contracting an alliance with him in the presence of fire (VII 33 17-18)

ARTHA-SADHAKA—A courtier of Bharata who went out to receive Rāma on his return (VI. 127. 11)

ARYAMĀ—His protection invoked by Kauśalya during Rāma's sojourn (II 25 8)

ALAKŚITA The—A forest in the west Sugrīva asked Suṣena etc to go there in search of Sītā (IV 42 14)

ALAMBUSA—Wife of Ikṣvāku and mother of Viśīla (I 47 11 12) Her help prayed for by Bharadvaja in the matter of entertaining the army of Bharata (II 91 17) Danced in the presence of Bharata at the latter's request (II 91 47)

ALARKA—The Rājā who gave his eyes to a Brāhmaṇa in fulfilment of a promise made—referred to by Kaikeyi (II 12 43) तेजस्वी (II 14 5)

AVANTI—(i) A town in the South Sugrīva asked Ahogada to go there in search of Sītā (IV. 41 10)

(ii) A town in the west Sugrīva sent Suṣena etc there in search of Sītā (IV 42 14)

AVINDHYA—A favourite counsellor of Rāvana मेघाधी, पिट्ठान्, राक्षसपुग्य, धृतिमान्, श्रीलग्नान्, शुद्धः, (V 37. 12) His advice to Rāvana regarding Sīti's release rejected (V 37 13)

ASANI PRABHA—A Rikṣasa chief who fought a duel with Duividha (VI 43 12) killed (VI 43 32 34)

ASOKA—A messenger despatched by Vasishtha to bring back Bharata on the death of Dasaratha (II, 69 5) Reached Kanyakūpa (II 70 1) Well received by the Rājā and the prince, approached Bharata, delivered Vasishtha's message

and handed over the presents to him (II. 70. 2-5). Replied to Bharata's enquiries and requested him to make haste (II. 70. 11-12). Went out to receive Rama on his return (VI. 127. 11). Ordering the citizens to be ready to receive Rama, went out to receive him (VI. 128. 23-26).

ASOKA PARK. The—confinement of Sītā there at the order of Rāvaya (III. 56 32). सर्वकामफलैर्यद्वैर्नाति-पुष्पफलैर्यता, सर्वकामदैः दिजैः समुपसेविता (III. 56. 33). Rāvaya's famous gardens in Lankā. चतिका भहती महाद्रुता (V. 13. 53). Hanumān resolved to go there in search of Sītā (V. 13. 53-56). पुण्या सर्वसंस्कारसंस्कृता (V. 13. 60). पुरिष्ठिताप्राणः विविधाः द्रुमाः (V. 14. 2). आन्ध्रवनसम्पन्ना लताशत-समन्विता वृत्तयाटिका (V. 14. 4). विहरीः अभिनादिता, राजितैः काञ्चनैश्चैष पादपैः वृता (V. 14. 5). विहरीः मृगसंघैश्च विविधा चित्रकानना (V. 14. 6). पुष्पोपग्रस्तलोपर्णैः वृद्धैः वृता, कोकिलैः भूगराजैः मचैः नित्यनिषेविता (V. 14. 7). नानाद्विजगणायुता (V. 14. 8). Abounding in tanks, lakes and rivers (V. 14. 22-26). Back-ground furnished by a lofty hill clad in trees and furnished with retiring-rooms with a river flowing down (V. 14. 27-31). Neatly there was a lake on the banks of which stood a series of palaces built by Viśva-Karman (V. 14. 32-34). दिव्यगन्धरसेषेता सर्वतः समलेक्षता (V. 15. 2). हृन्यप्रासादसंगाधा कोकिलाकुलनिःस्वना (V. 15. 3). काञ्चनोरपल-पद्माभिर्वापीभिरुपशोभिता, पहुभूमिगुहायुता (V. 15. 4). सर्वतुक्षुमैः रथैः फलवद्धिः च पादपैः (शोभिता) (V. 15. 5). Described (V. 15. 2-15). In the heart of that garden there was a चैत्यप्रासाद that stood on a thousand pillars (V. 15. 16-18). Described (V. 18. 6-9). ग्रमद्रव्यनन् (V. 18. 27). नेत्रमनःकान्ता (V. 41. 10). Destroyed by Hanumān (V. 41. 14-20).

ASVA—name of a sage to whose hermitage the sages of Janasthāna moved, when oppressed by the Rākṣasas (II. 116. 20).

ĀŚVA-GRIVA—Son of Kaśyapa and Danu (II. 14. 16).

ĀŚVA-PATI—uncle of Bharata. Treated him as his own son during his sojourn at Kekaya (II. 1. 2). Honoured Vasishtha's messengers (II. 70. 2). Before departure Bharata took leave of him (II. 70. 14-18). Gave him costly presents (II. 70. 19-23). Bade him farewell (II. 70. 28). His welfare enquired after by Kaikeyī from Bharata (II. 72. 6). परत्तपः (II. 72. 9) धर्मराजः, धीमान् (II. 74. 9)

ASVINS, THE TWO—At the request of Brahman produced two Vānara chiefs, Mainda and Dvividha (L. 17. 14) Included in the list of 33 Vedic Gods;—sons of Kaśyapa and Aditi (III. 14. 14-15) Sallied forth to fight Rāvaṇa (VII. 27. 22). Accompanied Indra to fight with Rāvaṇa (VII. 28. 27)

ĀŚMA TOWN—The city in the nether world inhabited by the Kālakēja Dānavas Occupied by Rāvana (VII. 23. 17-19)

ĀSTACALA—The name of a hill lying to the west on the other side of the seas Sugrīva asked Hanumān to send for the Vānaras living there (IV. 37. 3) 10 krores came thence (IV. 37. 21) Visited by Sugrīva during his flight from Vālin's wrath (IV. 46. 19)

ĀSTĀ VAKRA—Finally emancipated Kahola (VI. 119. 16)

ASAMĀÑJA—Son of Sagara and Kesinī (I. 38. 16), (I. 70. 38) Made fun of his younger brothers by dipping them in the water of the Sarayu पापसमाचारः, सज्जनप्रतियाधकः Banished by the King for oppressing the people Father of Amṛumān (I. 38. 21-22) His banishment described in detail by Siddhartha (II. 36. 19-30)

ASITA—Son of Bharata, whose enemies were the Kings of the Haihayas, Tāla janghas, and Saṅga-bindus (I.

70 27-28) Being defeated retired to the Himalayas with two of his wives, where he died (I 70 29 30) At the time both of his wives were in the family way One of them Kālīndī, gave birth to Sagara, by favour of the Rsi Cyaṇai (I 70 30 37)

ASURAS, THE—Rāma requested by the Rsis of the Dandaka forest to kill them (I 1 44) Rāma excelled them in strength (I 15 9) killed by the weapons produced by Daksha's daughters, Jaya and Suprabhā (I 21 13 17) Failed to bend Janaka's bow (I 31 9) Being hit hard by the tools of Sagara's sons their dying妻子 sent the sl (I 39 20) Approaching Brahman complained against the conduct of Sagara's sons (I 39 23 26) यामकपि पितृपात्रनः (III 11 60) पितृपात्रिनः (III 11 63) Those dwelling in the islands used to draw their victims by meat of their shadows by order of Brahman (IV 40 37) Angad killed one in the water less tract, south of the Vindhya (II 48 17 21) Sampatti witnessed their struggle with the Devis (IV 58 13) Denizens of the Patala (V 1 90) Defenders of dharmas (VI 35 13) Went into raptures when Hanuman slapped Ravana (VI 59 62) Fell into raptures when being struck by Hanumān, Rāma dropped down senseless (VI 59 116) Wished victory to Rāvaṇa (VI 102 43) Ran to Brahman when Vāyu stopped blowing (VII 31 53) When Satrughna took out the divine arrow to kill Lavaṇa (VII 69 16 19) greatly perturbed, approached Brahman (VII 67 20 21)

ASOKTA RAJAS*—Son of Kāla and Vaśarubhi वस्त्रिपुरुषादित् At the desire of his father founded the town of Dharmakaranya महामहि (I 32 17)

AHALYĀ—Wife of Gautama, with whom she practised austerities for many years near Mithilā (I. 48. 16). Violated by Indra (I. 48. 17-19). Out of fear asked Indra to leave the cottage without delay (I. 48. 20-22). सुश्रोणी, सुमध्यमा—cursed by Gautama to pine in that hermitage for 100 years till relieved by Rāma (I. 48. 29-32). दुर्वृत्ता, दुष्टारिणी (I. 48. 32-33). Seen by Rāma bright with the lustre of austerities, महाभागा, प्रयत्नान्विता धात्रा, दिन्या मायामयीव, like smoking fire, a fullmoon enveloped in snow, like a ray of the sun, reflected in water (I. 49. 13-15). Became visible to all on the expiation of her sin (I. 49. 16). Received Rāma and Lakṣmana hospitably (I. 49. 17-18). Honored by the Devas when reconciled to Gautama (I. 49. 20). देवरूपिणी (I. 49. 11). Created as the Perfect Being by Brahman, transferred to Gautama as a trust, and then bestowed in marriage (VII. 30. 19-27). Her violation and consequent emancipation with the help of Rāma recalled by Brahman VII. 30. 28-46).

VII.—NOTES AND QUERIES

By GOPINATH KAVIRAJ

(1)—Virgin Worship.

The Mahakalasamhita says that the best way of propitiating Siva is to worship a virgin (कुमारी) and to feed her. The Kaulas are to worship her in the night and the Smaritas in afternoon. The virgin should be well bathed, well draped in a piece of multi coloured cloth and well decorated. She must be one whose heart has not yet been even touched with passion and who has not fallen into love. She must be of 7, 8 or 9 years of age, of fair complexion, of noble birth, and with her parents living. She must not be deformed in body, long haired, with protruding teeth, or betrothed to any body (याग्नदृचा).

In the Yamala a virgin is said to be of 3 kinds, viz parā, aparā and parāparī. The Virgin was the Sole Existence before the Creation of the Universe and is therefore known by the name of आपायकि or Primal Energy (आया)

Names of the virgin from the 1st to the 16th year are as given below—Sandhya, Sarasvati, Tridhimirī, Kālkā, Subbagñ, Umā, Malini, Kubjikā, hāla Samgharshī, Aparajitī, Rudrāptī, Bhairavi, Mahālakṣmi, Kulanayika, Keetmujī and Chandikī.

As for the mode of her worship the Mahakalasamhita says that the virgin is to be conducted respectfully with music and entertainments to the door of the hall of worship. The number of virgins to be worshipped must be an odd number, either 5 or 7 or 9 or even 11. Of these the fairest one is to be considered as the Primary (मुख्या) One, but if many maidens

are not available one will do In Kāmya and Naimittika pujas only one is needed, while in the autumnal worship a large number is a necessity They are to be kept standing in a row, with their eyes cast down The worshipper is to regard the सुर्या as identical with the Goddess herself, take up a cup of wine, and go through the process of pranayāma, bhūtapaśarana (expulsion of evil spirits), obeisance to Guru and Ganeśa, and Dighindhana He is then to wash her feet, place the water on his head and rub her feet with the corner of his own wearing garment With unbroken rice (अक्षत) he should then perform the ceremony for removing the obstacles (विघ्नोत्सारण) The ceremonies for expelling the evil influences (भूतापसारण and विघ्नोत्सारण) have to be performed once again, the reason being that many minor gods and goddesses enter the hall of worship together with the Virgin Goddess to see her, and very often they create disturbances The worshipper has to take with his left hand the right hand of the maiden, step forth with his right foot planted first on the ground and lead the line of the maidens on into the hall uttering 5 verses in her praise त्वमद्य जगताभाद्ये जगदाधाररूपिणि &c

The worship of the सुर्या is enough to please the rest This is followed by an act of offering to the minor gods Then follows Kumariyasa The names of the 18 maidens and their respective seats in the body Mahīchandra Yogesvari, Siddhikarali, Siddhivikarali, Mahantimati (?), Vajrapakalini Mundamalini Atṭahasini Chāndakapalini, Kālachakresvari, Guhyakali, Kityayani Kamakhya, Chīmunda, Siddhilakṣmi Kubjika, Mātangi, Chandevarti and Kaumari Their respective seats head (शिर) face (मुख), eyes, ears, nostrils, cheek, lines of teeth shoulders, heart, arms belly (जठर) back thighs, knees, hips (जटा), legs and the entire frame

The worships of 9 goddesses-viz Śuddhā, Kālikā, Lahtā, Mālinī, Vasundharā, Sarasvatī, Rāmā, Gauri and Durgā-and of two gods viz Baṭuka, a boy of 5 years, and Ganeśa, of 9 years,-are enjoined So also of 8 Bhairavas viz Asitāṅga Bhairava, Ruru^a, Chanda^b, Krodha^c, Unmatta^d, Kapil^e, Bhikṣu^f and Sambara^g and of 8 Devis viz Mahāmāyā, Kālaratnī, Saivamangalā, Damarukā, Rājarājेशvarī, Sampat-pradā, Bhagavatī and Kumari The 6 Śaktis attendant on the Devis are named Ananga kusumā, "Manmathā, "Madanā, "Kusumātūrā, "Madanaturā and "Śisurā.

The worship of the गुरुपति being over, the remaining maidens should next be attended to They should be allowed to eat of the food offered up to them in silence No sound of any instrument should be made to disturb them at their meals The worshipper with folded hands should sing in their praise a hymn called गुरुमारीस्त्रीप्र (16 verses in anuṣṭup metre, from the Mahākāla Sambhita) After they have taken their food they should be seated with betels in due form This is followed by the offering of dakṣinā, and finally the ceremony of Visarjana

The leavings of their dishes should be given to jackals or buried in the earth

The worship of the Virgin is recommended during the Navarātri festival for 9 days in succession The names of the 9 Durgās to be worshipped on the 9 days are Hirlekhī, Gaganī, Rakti, Vahochelihūmī, Kartikkī, Ichchī, Jñāna, Kriyā and Durgā Last of all we find the following remarkable expression —

यदि सा दोममायाति इत्यमेष विलापिनी ।
तथा मह नगेष्टु राधिं पापाद या निश्चक्षेष्टः ॥
गुरुमारी न सृष्टिष्य भाष्युलनं देवता ।
क्षमया मृगुमायाति नेष्टु नेषो परादभुवां ॥

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